Exhibit 8;:

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Transcript of the Testimony of Salter, Anna C.

Date: May 30, 2023 **Volume:**

Case: JOHN DOES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, et al. v. GRETCHEN WHITMER, Governor of the State of Michigan, et al.

Printed On: June 13, 2023

APPEARANCES: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FUND OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION 3 By: Ms. Miriam J. Aukerman (P63165) Ms. Davia S. Tillman (P86526) JOHN DOES A, B, C, D, E, 4 1514 Wealthy Street SE, Suite 260 F, G, H, MARY DOE and Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506 MARY ROE, on behalf of 5 (616) 301-0930 themselves and all others maukerman@aclumich.org similarly situated, 6 dtillman@aclumich.org Plaintiffs, Appearing via videoconference on behalf of Plaintiffs File No. 2:22-cv-10209 7 VS. Hon. Mark A. Goldsmith MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL Mag. Curtis Ivy, Jr. 8 By: Mr. Eric M. Jamison (P75721) GRETCHEN WHITMER, Governor 525 West Ottawa Street of the State of Michigan, and 9 Lansing, Michigan 48933 COL. JOSEPH GASPER, Director (517) 335-7573 of the Michigan State Police, 10 jamisone@michigan.gov in their official capacities, Appearing via videoconference on behalf of Defendants Defendants. 11 12 13 14 15 The remote videoconference deposition of 16 ANNA C. SALTER, Ph.D., taken before me, SANDRA 17 APLEY, CSR-8838, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and 1.8 Notary Public acting within the County of Oakland, 19 State of Michigan, on Tuesday, May 30, 2023, at 20 10:02 a.m. 21 22 23 24 25 Page 1 Page 2 TABLE OF CONTENTS 1 Tuesday, May 30, 2023 2 WITNESS PAGE 2 10:02 a.m. 3 Anna C. Salter, Ph.D. 3 --000--Examination by Ms. Aukerman 4 4 THE REPORTER: My name is Sandra Apley, a Examination by Mr. Jamison 174 5 Michigan State certified shorthand reporter and notary 5 6 public. This deposition is being held via 6 7 videoconferencing equipment. The witness and the EXHIBIT INDEX 8 reporter are not in the same room. The witness will 7 PLAINTIFFS' 9 be sworn in remotely pursuant to agreement of all **EXHIBITS** 8 DESCRIPTION **PAGE** 10 parties. 9 Exhibit No. 1 - Psychological Report 9 11 ANNA C. SALTER, Ph.D. 10 Exhibit No. 2 - Federal Rule citation 12 was thereupon called as a witness herein, and after 11 Exhibit No. 4 - Curriculum Vitae 38 13 having been first duly sworn or affirmed to tell the 12 Exhibit No. 5 - List of Legal Cases 52 14 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, 13 86 Exhibit No. 6 - Court transcript 15 was examined and testified as follows: 1 4 Exhibit No. 9 - BJS article 116 Exhibit No. 10 - APA article 15 126 16 EXAMINATION Exhibit No. 11 - AIC article 16 130 17 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 17 Exhibit No. 13 - Westlaw case: U.S. v. Graham 18 Q. Good morning, Dr. Salter. My name is Miriam Aukerman. Exhibit No. 14 - Westlaw case: K.M. v. S.M.M. 18 19 I'm an attorney at the ACLU of Michigan, and I 19 Exhibit No. 15 - Westlaw case: State v. Tjernagel 170 20 represent the plaintiffs in this case. I just want to 20 Exhibit No. 16 - Court transcript 171 21 start by going over some of the basic rules for 21 Exhibit No. 17 - APA article 97 22 depositions. 22 23 23 I think -- I know that you've testified a (Exhibit Nos. 3, 7, 8, and 12 were 24 intentionally omitted.) 24 fair amount in the past, so I'm sure they're quite 25 25 familiar to you. But you have to answer verbally. Page 3 Page 4

1 The court reporter can't take down nods or heads 1 attorney can ask some questions later if he wants more 2 shaking or things like that. 2 information. Is that okay? 3 If you need clarification on a question that 3 A. Well, I'd rather finish my answer, but we'll just see 4 I'm asking you, can you ask me for that? 4 5 A. Yes. 5 Q. Okay. Well, you know, if I cut you off, your attorney 6 Q. Okay. And if you answer a question, I'll assume you 6 can ask questions later to clarify anything than you 7 understood that. Okay? 7 wanted to add in. A. Yes. Well, I'll assume I understood it, too. 8 8 If you want to take a break today, we can 9 Q. Okay, great. Now, the court reporter can't take down 9 certainly do that whenever you need to. I just ask 10 two people talking at once, so we should both try not 10 that you answer the pending question that is on the 11 to talk over each other. From time to time, your 11 table. And finally, today, I'm going to be asking you 12 12 attorney may object, but unless he instructs you not about things that are listed in your report. I'm not 13 1.3 to answer, you need to answer the question. going to ask you to offer opinions that are not 14 You should answer just the questions that 14 already disclosed in this report. Is that fair? 1.5 I've asked. In my experience, sometimes witnesses 15 16 want to add information they think is important, but 16 Q. Okay. And, again, if you start to offer an opinion 17 that isn't what I've asked about. If your attorney 17 that's not discussed in your report, I may cut you off 18 wants you to elaborate about something, your attorney 18 because it wasn't discussed in your report. Okay? can ask you questions after I'm finished asking my 19 19 A. I understand. questions. 20 20 Q. Okay. So since we're doing this by Zoom, can you So can we agree that you'll provide answers 21 clarify where you're at? 21 22 that are responsive to the questions that I'm asking? 22 A. I am at 300 Palomino Drive, Jefferson, Colorado. 23 23 Q. Okay. And do you have anything in front of you other 24 Q. Okay, great. And then, if I cut you off because your 24 than your computer screen? answers are nonresponsive, we'll stop, and your 25 25 A. Yes. I have my report and --Page 5 Page 6 Q. Your report. I'm sorry. I cut you off. Your report? 1 2 A. I have my report and some of the research that I 2 Did you review any other documents? 3 referenced. 3 A. No. 4 Q. Okay. And other than the animals you mentioned before 4 Q. And did you speak with anyone else in preparation for 5 we went on the record, do you have anyone with you? 5 the deposition? 6 6 A. No. 7 Q. Are you under the influence of any medications, or is 7 Q. Anything else you did to prepare? 8 there anything else that could affect your ability to 8 A. No. 9 answer questions truthfully today? 9 Q. Okay. So let me share my screen here. 10 A. Well, aging, but other than that, no. 10 Okay. Can you see that? You should be 11 Q. Okay. All right. Let's talk about how you prepared 11 seeing Exhibit 1. Do you see that? 12 for your deposition today. 12 A. If you're asking me, yes. 13 What did you do to prepare, if anything? 13 Q. Yes. So this is -- let's see if I can get this larger 14 A. I went back and read my report, and I read some of the 14 15 15 literature. I reviewed some of the literature that I Can you see the copy of your report, 16 16 Dr. Salter? referenced in the report. 17 Q. Okay. And did you have -- without telling me what you 17 A. Yes. 18 might have discussed, did you have any conversations 18 Q. So did you write this report? 19 with your attorney? 19 A. Yes. 20 A. I don't think so. Maybe he contacted me about just 20 Q. And was anyone else involved in writing it? 21 with the information about Zoom, but that was mainly 21 22 Q. Okay. Did anyone help you write it? practical information about when it started and so 22 23 forth. We didn't discuss the research or my report. A. I think it's the same question. No. 2.3 24 Q. Okay. And you mentioned that you reviewed your report 24 Q. Okay. Did anyone tell you what to write? 25 and some literature that you referenced in your 25 A. No. Page 7 Page 8

Q. Did anyone tell you to make any assumptions in writing 1 Q. Do you see that, Dr. Salter? 2 2 A. No, ma'am. I see your desktop. this report? 3 Q. Okay. Let's try that again. Do you see that now? 3 A. No. 4 Q. And did anyone provide you with any facts not included 4 5 Q. So these are the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 5 in the materials you reviewed? 6 6 A. I'm sorry. I'm not sure I understand the question. This has to do with expert reports. And I just want 7 7 to point you to what is required for expert reports in Q. Did you -- were you provided with any sort of factual 8 background documents, facts that you considered in 8 federal court. 9 9 So looking here at page 3 of Exhibit 2, the making your opinions? 10 A. Yes. I was given some of the other experts' reports. 10 Federal Rules of Civil Procedures 26, it requires you 11 11 cite "a complete statement of all opinions that the 12 **A.** And I referenced them in the report. 12 witness will express and the basis and reasons for 13 Q. Okay. We'll get to that in just a second. 13 them." 14 Are you familiar with the Federal Court Do you see that, Dr. Salter? 14 15 Rules for expert reports? 15 A. Yes. 16 A. No. 16 Q. And all the opinions you intend to offer in this case 17 Q. So let me then stop sharing and share this. Can you 17 are contained in your report, correct? 18 see -- this is Exhibit 2. 18 A. Yes. MS. AUKERMAN: We should mark it. I'm 19 Q. You haven't left anything out? 19 20 sorry. We should mark the report as Exhibit 1. This 20 A. Not to my knowledge. 2.1 is Exhibit 2, the Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of 21 Q. Okay. And the report is also a complete statement of 22 Civil Procedure. 22 the basis and reasons for your opinion, correct? 23 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 were 23 24 marked.) 24 Q. And in No. 2 here it says, the report must contain 2.5 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 25 "the facts or data considered by the witness in Page 9 Page 10 1 forming" your opinion. 1 A. Yes. That's a better way of putting it. 2 Does your report contain all the facts and 2 Q. Okay. So let's talk about how you became assigned to 3 data you considered in forming your opinions? 3 work on this case. 4 A. Well, yes and no. There is a large literature. I am 4 When were you retained in this case? When 5 aware -- I didn't include every study on undetected 5 were you first approached about it? 6 offenses that I'm aware of. 6 A. I don't remember. I can find that, but I don't 7 7 Q. Okay. So in other words, even though the report -remember that offhand. 8 the rules require that the report contain the facts 8 Q. Okay. 9 and data considered by the witness, you haven't 9 **A.** Or I can send it to you later, if you'd prefer. 10 included all of the things that you relied on. Is 10 Q. Sure. That would be fine to hear that later. 11 that accurate? 11 Do you know why you were retained in this 12 12 MR. JAMISON: Objection. It calls for a 13 legal conclusion. 13 A. Yes. I was retained to talk about Static-99. 14 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 14 Q. Okay. And what was your assignment in this case? 15 15 Q. You can answer. **A.** Excuse me one second. It looks like that the earliest A. I included enough research to support my opinions. I 16 emails I have were in November 2022. 16 17 17 can't tell you that I included every -- I don't know Q. Okay. And so in terms of your assignment in this 18 how to say it -- the background of knowledge that I 18 case, what were you asked to provide an opinion on? 19 have on undetected offenses. I did not include every 19 A. Whether Static-99 is an adequate measure of 20 study in the field on undetected offenses, but I 20 reoffending and whether recidivism as measured by 21 included ones that supported the ones enough that 21 Static-99 is the same thing as reoffending, in other 2.2 supported my opinion. 22 words, the justice gap. 23 Q. So you've included -- it's fair to say you included Q. Okay. Anything else you were asked to provide an 2.3 24 the facts that you think are sufficient to support 24 opinion on? 25 25 your opinion, correct? A. Yes. How long it takes to do a comprehensive Page 12 Page 11

assessment. I believe those are the only two things. A. I don't see it here, so I don't remember. 2 Q. Okay. Were you asked to provide an opinion on -- to 2 Q. What about Dr. Zgoba? That's Z-g-o-b-a. 3 respond to the opinion of the plaintiffs' experts? 3 A. I can't remember every report that was sent to me. 4 A. To be honest, I don't remember whether I was 4 The question is were they sent to me. Wait a minute. 5 specifically. I was given all of that material to 5 Wait a minute. Wait a minute. I have a list. 6 6 read, but I don't remember if I was specifically asked Hanson's and -- well, Hanson's goes on for a while. 7 7 Q. So it sounds like you reviewed Dr. Hanson's, to review their reports. 8 I did review their reports in light of what 8 Dr. Letourneau's? 9 I needed to do which was talk about reoffending versus 9 A. Yes. I'm looking through the ones that were sent now, 10 10 recidivism. I don't remember if anyone specifically but I haven't got past Hanson's yet. They are all in 11 asked me to include anything on their reports. 11 a line. They weren't sent separately. 12 O. You mentioned that you reviewed the experts' reports. 12 O. I see. They were one? 13 Which reports from plaintiffs' experts did 13 A. They were one document which is why I can't do it 14 14 faster. Okay. There's Hanson's. Elizabeth you review? 15 A. Well, for certain, Karl Hanson's and -- I'm blanking 15 Letourneau's, there's Letourneau's. Well, okay. I 16 on her name. Hang on a second. 16 see a Letourneau's, James Prescott, a Kelly Socia, 17 Q. Dr. Letourneau? 17 Z-g-o-b-a. A. Thank you. And Dr. Letourneau. And I reviewed -- so 18 18 Q. Okay. 19 I think I did this afterwards. I reviewed Dr. -- wait A. John Aldrich; Lageson or "Lageson," L-a-g-e-s-o-n; 19 20 a minute -- Rachael Goodman-Williams' report. 20 Barbara Levine; Anne Yanthis (phonetic); Richard 2.1 Q. Okay. That's one of the defendants' experts. 21 Stapleton, and that's the last one. Those were the 22 A. Yes. That was actually after I handed in my report. 22 reports that were sent to me, and I read all of them. 23 The only two that I see here are Hanson's and 23 Q. Okay. You read all of them. It doesn't sound like 24 Letourneau's. 2.4 you have a particular recollection of any of them 25 2.5 Q. Did you review Dr. Socia's report? other than Dr. Hanson and Dr. Letourneau. Is that Page 13 Page 14 1 1 Q. Okay. So your understanding is that the question in 2 A. Most of them were addressing a different issue from 2 this case are whether the -- the efficacy of the 3 what I was asked to opine on. 3 registry and whether the Static-99 be used to 4 4 determine whether people be on the registry. 5 A. So the answer is "yes." I remember the ones that I 5 That's your understanding of what the case 6 referenced in my report. I don't remember the ones 6 7 7 that were essentially on a different issue. A. I don't know if it's just the efficacy, but whether or 8 Q. Sure, yeah. That makes sense. 8 not the registry should be allowed to continue. 9 And so the two that you referenced in your 9 Q. Okay. 10 report were Dr. Hanson and Dr. Letourneau, correct? 10 A. And, yes, my particular part had to do with the second 11 A. Yes. 11 part of that which is if there is a registry, that 12 12 Q. Okay. And then your report includes all the Static-99 and not the offenses they were committed for 13 criticisms of Dr. Hanson and Dr. Letourneau's reports 13 be used to determine --14 that you intend to offer in this case, correct? 14 (At 10:24 a.m., Mr. Jamison was 15 15 A. As far as I know. I'll answer, of course, what I'm disconnected from the videoconference.) MS. AUKERMAN: Let's stop for a second, asked subject to objections, but as far as I know, I'm 16 16 17 17 only going to be asked questions about my report. doctor. Mr. Jamison just dropped off, so we need to 18 Q. Okay. So as part of agreeing to serve as defendant's 18 stop until he comes back. 19 expert in this case, did you learn what this case is 19 (At 10:27 a.m., Mr. Jamison rejoins the 20 about? 20 videoconference.) 21 A. Yes. BY MS. AUKERMAN: 2.1 Q. And what do you believe this case to be about? Q. So Dr. Salter, we were talking about -- before 2.2 22 23 A. The efficacy of the registry, and if the registry does Mr. Jamison lost his internet connection, we were 2.3 stand, the suggestion of Static-99 be used to 24 24 talking about what you thought this case was about. determine who should be on it. 25 25 How did you learn what this case was about? Page 15 Page 16

A. Well, I was contacted by the attorneys. I've had 1 this case are seeking, what they're asking for the 2 conversations with them, and they have sent me 2 3 materials relevant to the case. 3 A. I don't remember from the Complaint. I believe it was 4 Q. What materials relevant to the case have they sent 4 to abolish the registry or -- well, to abolish the 5 you? 5 registry. 6 $\boldsymbol{A}_{\:\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$ Well, the expert reports and -- let's see. I can 6 Q. So your understanding of this case is based on your 7 7 provide you a list afterwards if you'd prefer. conversations with the attorneys, what you read in the 8 Q. Yeah, if we can get a list afterwards of the documents 8 expert reports, and the Complaint? that you were sent. 9 9 A. Yes. 10 10 MS. AUKERMAN: Is that okay, Mr. Jamison, so Q. Okay. Were you familiar with this case outside of 11 that we don't spend a lot of time trying to track down 11 those, the things I just listed? 12 12 all of that? 13 13 Q. Okay. We talked about the documents that you were MR. JAMISON: Yeah. I think my recollection 14 provided. Were you also provided the rebuttal reports 14 is she was given the expert reports and perhaps a copy 15 of the Complaint, and to my knowledge, there was 15 16 nothing else she was provided. 16 A. No. Excuse me. Do you mean by the experts for the 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. I was given a copy of 17 defense? Q. No. What I mean is there were reports written by 18 the Complaint. 18 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 19 Dr. Canton and Dr. Socia that responded to the 19 Q. Okay. And did you read the Complaint? 20 2.0 defendants' expert reports including yours. 2.1 21 A. No. 22 Q. What, if anything, do you know about the individual 22 Q. You were not provided those? 23 plaintiffs in this case? 23 A. No. 2.4 A. Nothing. 2.4 Q. Were you provided any deposition testimony? 2.5 Q. Okay. And do you know what relief the plaintiffs in 25 A. I don't believe so. Page 17 Page 18 Q. Or a psychological record of any of the plaintiffs? 1 Q. Okay. What about prostitution? 2 A. No. I know nothing about the plaintiffs. 2 A. Well, typically go by the Static-99 definitions, and 3 Q. Are there any materials you asked for that you were 3 that depends. Prostitution, I believe, is a Category 4 not provided? 4 B offense. It would count if there was at least one 5 5 Category A offense. A. No. 6 Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about the definitions 6 Q. So I just want to be clear. You're saying that you go 7 you use in your report. Throughout your report you 7 by the Static-99 definitions of who a sex offender is? 8 use the term "sex offender." 8 A. In prac- -- yes, in practicality. 9 How do you define the term "sex offender"? 9 Q. So there could be -- someone could have committed an 10 A. Someone who has committed an unlawful sexual act 10 unlawful sexual act that doesn't count for the 11 whether or not it was detected. 11 Static-99, correct? 12 12 Q. So you use the term in your report to mean anyone who A. They could. And, actually, I have to take that back 13 13 committed any kind of unlawful sexual act regardless 'cause I can't say that I only go by that because say, 14 of the type of act? 14 for example, child pornography doesn't count on 15 15 A. Unlawful sexual. Static-99 unless they have a Category A offense. But 16 16 Q. Okay. So you would include, for example, someone who I would include someone who had child pornography 17 17 commits gross indecency? offenses as someone who is a sex offender. 18 A. Yes. They would be considered a sex offender. 18 Q. So it sounds like you're not going by simply whether 19 Q. Or sodomy when it was legal? 19 or not a person -- whether the offense was unlawful, 20 A. I don't think today you would consider the person a 20 correct? 21 21 sex offender. A. There are some exceptions, yes. 22 22 Q. But if they had a conviction on their record from an Q. Okay. And you're not going simply by what the 23 unlawful sexual act, the unlawful sexual act is 23 Static-99 requires or defines it as? 24 sodomy, would they be a sex offender? 24 A. That's correct. 25 A. Well, yes. That would count in Static-99. 25 Q. Okay. Would you include teenage sexual activity where Page 19 Page 20

| 1 | one person is not old enough to legally consent? | 1 | the field. |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2 | The person that does that, is that person a | 2 | Q. Is there anything in the Static-99 definitions that |
| 3 | sex offender? | 3 | specify certain age difference for someone to be a sex |
| 4 | A. It depends on the difference in age, the general, and | 4 | offender? |
| 5 | whether there was coercion. | 5 | A. I believe so. |
| 6 | Q. Say there's no coercion and the difference in age is | 6 | Q. And what is that age difference? |
| 7 | | 7 | A. I don't remember. I think it might be three years. |
| | four years, four years and a month. | | |
| 8 | A. Four years would count. Two years, generally, is not | 8 | Q. So if someone has an age gap of two years, they |
| 9 | accepted in the field as coercion. A 17-year-old with | 9 | wouldn't be a sex offender in your view, even if that |
| 10 | a 15-year-old would not generally be considered a sex | 10 | was illegal, correct? |
| 11 | offender. | 11 | A. No. I mean, in general, sex offenders are people who |
| 12 | Q. So you're saying that sexual activity with a willing | 12 | commit unlawful sexual acts. There are exceptions as |
| 13 | but underage partner, whether or not that person | 13 | you are pointing out. |
| 14 | counts as a sex offender, would depend in your | 14 | Q. Okay. But when you use the term "sex offender" in |
| 15 | view, would depend on the age difference? | 15 | your report, you're using it to mean people who commit |
| 16 | A. Yes. And, of course, whether the one party was | 16 | an unlawful sexual act but with some exceptions, |
| 17 | disabled in any way. | 17 | correct? |
| 18 | Q. Right. But we're talking about consensual. I mean | 18 | A. That's true. |
| 19 | not legally able to consent, but we're talking about a | 19 | Q. Okay. So let's take an example of one of our |
| 20 | willing, nondisabled fully, you know, competent but | 20 | plaintiffs. He met a girl in an over-18 club. They |
| 21 | underage young person having sexual activity with | 21 | hit it off. They had sex. It turns out she was |
| 22 | someone who is older than they are. | 22 | underage. |
| 23 | A. Yes. That's correct. It depends on the age. | 23 | Do you consider that man to be a sex |
| 24 | Q. And what do you base that on? | 24 | offender? |
| 25 | A. Oh, that's just generally accepted in the research in | 25 | A. How old was she? |
| | Page 21 | | Page 22 |
| | 0.71.1 | | |
| 1 | Q. I believe she was 15. | 1 | who's been convicted of a sex crime? |
| _ | | l _ | |
| 2 | A. And how old was he? | 2 | A. No. |
| 3 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. | 3 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is |
| 3 4 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? | 3 4 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone |
| 3 4 5 | Q. I think he was more than four years older.A. More than four years older?Q. More than four years older, yes. | 3 4 5 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in |
| 3 4 5 6 | Q. I think he was more than four years older.A. More than four years older?Q. More than four years older, yes.A. Yes. | 3 4 5 6 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? |
| 3 4 5 6 7 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? | 3 4 5 6 7 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? A. It's his responsibility to know. I don't think that's | 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I was only asked to comment on recidivism versus |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? A. It's his responsibility to know. I don't think that's a defense in court. | 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I was only asked to comment on recidivism versus reoffending and the use of Static-99, so I did not |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? A. It's his responsibility to know. I don't think that's a defense in court. Q. Okay. So you would consider him a sex offender? | 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I was only asked to comment on recidivism versus reoffending and the use of Static-99, so I did not study the Michigan Registry's laws. |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? A. It's his responsibility to know. I don't think that's a defense in court. Q. Okay. So you would consider him a sex offender? A. Yes. | 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I was only asked to comment on recidivism versus reoffending and the use of Static-99, so I did not study the Michigan Registry's laws. Q. Okay. So you're not you don't know anything about |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Q. I think he was more than four years older. A. More than four years older? Q. More than four years older, yes. A. Yes. Q. Even though he didn't know that she was underage? A. It's his responsibility to know. I don't think that's a defense in court. Q. Okay. So you would consider him a sex offender? A. Yes. Q. What about — okay. Does the term sex offender mean | 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Q. Michigan law sets out specific requirements for who is a registered sex offender. Do you know if everyone who's required to register as a sex offender in Michigan falls within your definition of sex offender? A. I was not asked to comment on the registry itself. I was only asked to comment on recidivism versus reoffending and the use of Static-99, so I did not study the Michigan Registry's laws. Q. Okay. So you're not you don't know anything about Michigan's Registry laws? |
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6 (Pages 21 to 24)

| Т | | 1 | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | getting caught and charged. | 1 | MR. JAMISON: I'm sorry. If I drop again, |
| 2 | If a person that's how you define | 2 | I'll just try to do it on my mobile phone. |
| 3 | recidivism, correct? | 3 | MS. AUKERMAN: Okay. |
| 4 | A. Yes. | 4 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: |
| 5 | Q. Okay. If a person is caught and charged only once, is | 5 | Q. So on reoffending, you mean that someone is committing |
| 6 | that person a recidivist? | 6 | multiple sexual offenses, whether they're detected in |
| 7 | A. Well, no. What I am saying is it's someone that | 7 | the criminal legal system, correct? |
| 8 | the only thing that recidivism measures is future | 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | charges and convictions. | 9 | Q. Okay. You're not measuring repeat offending to the |
| 10 | Q. Okay. So recidivism isn't simply getting caught and | 10 | point when a |
| 11 | charged. It means getting caught and charged, and | 11 | (At 10:40 a.m., Mr. Jamison's connection is |
| 12 | then getting caught and charged again, correct? | 12 | buffering.) |
| 13 | A. Yes. | 13 | MR. JAMISON: I'm gonna try it on my phone |
| 14 | Q. Okay. So the definition of recidivism that you're | 14 | and see if I can log in that way. |
| 15 | | 15 | (From 10:40 a.m. to 10:44 a.m., off the |
| | using is when a person who has been detected by the | | |
| 16 | criminal legal system is detected again by the | 16 | record.) |
| 17 | criminal legal system, correct? | 17 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: |
| 18 | A. Yes. | 18 | Q. So before Mr. Jamison dropped off, we were talking |
| 19 | Q. And then you defined reoffending here as committing | 19 | about how you define reoffending, and my understanding |
| 20 | more than one sexual I'm sorry committing a | 20 | is that you're measuring when you say |
| 21 | sexual offense whether detected or undetected, | 21 | "reoffending," you mean the person has committed more |
| 22 | correct? | 22 | than once sexual offense detected or undetected, |
| 23 | A. Yes. Assuming it was not the first sexual offense. | 23 | correct? |
| 24 | (From 10:39 a.m. to 10:40 a.m., Mr. Jamison | 24 | A. Yes. |
| 25 | was disconnected from the videoconference.) | 25 | Q. And you're not measuring reoffending from the point |
| | Page 25 | | Page 26 |
| | | | |
| | | l . | |
| 1 | when a person was first convicted, correct? | 1 | include a term for reoffending after conviction, |
| 2 | A. No. | 2 | correct? |
| 2 | A. No. Q. Okay. So a person who commitments three sex offenses | 2 3 | correct? A. I didn't I don't remember if I some of the |
| 2 3 4 | A. No. Q. Okay. So a person who commitments three sex offenses but is never caught would be a repeat offender as you | 2 3 4 | correct? A. I didn't I don't remember if I some of the research that I cited was definitely on reoffending |
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| | | 1 | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | (From 10:27 a.m. to 11:23 a.m., off the | 1 | describes the conditions of the research. Some of it |
| 2 | record.) | 2 | which applies to just reoffending, whether or not they |
| 3 | MS. AUKERMAN: So just for the record, we | 3 | were convicted. And the other research applies to |
| 4 | had a number of technical difficulties. We've been | 4 | for example, Kelly, reoffending after an initial |
| 5 | off the record for some time trying to sort out how to | 5 | charge or conviction. |
| 6 | address those. But we seem to have everybody back, so | 6 | Q. So |
| 7 | we'll resume the questioning. | 7 | A. It's clear by the context. |
| 8 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: | 8 | Q. So the only I believe you said the only research |
| 9 | | | that you decided that relates specifically to |
| | Q. So I believe where we left off, Dr. Salter, is that | 9 | |
| 10 | you were talking about how the definitions in your | 10 | reoffending after conviction was the Kelly research, |
| 11 | report don't separately include a term for reoffending | 11 | correct? |
| 12 | after conviction, correct? | 12 | A. No. There's other research. I said that's all I can |
| 13 | A. Yes. | 13 | think of at the moment. But there's very little |
| 14 | Q. And so you're using the term you aren't using the | 14 | research actually that can identify sex offenders |
| 15 | term reoffending to mean unobserved recidivism, | 15 | unless they have been detected. Most of the research, |
| 16 | correct? | 16 | like the Langevin or DeLisi, et cetera, is concerned |
| 17 | A. Unobserved recidivism, recidivism is by definition | 17 | with individuals who are in the system. It should be |
| 18 | charges and convictions, so it has to be observed to | 18 | clear from the context which research is affirmed. |
| 19 | be recidivism. | 19 | Q. But other than Kelly, can you point to any study that |
| 20 | Q. Okay. I mean, different people use different | 20 | specifically separates out reoffending after |
| 21 | terminology. But the way you're using it, your report | 21 | conviction? |
| 22 | doesn't separate out reoffending, meaning committing | 22 | A. Well, for example, let's take a look at some of the |
| 23 | more than one sex offense, from reoffending after | 23 | undetected research. Well, assuming I could find it. |
| 24 | conviction, correct? | 24 | All right. I believe that the Schenk study |
| 25 | A. It doesn't use a separate term for it, but it | 25 | had to be concerned for the adolescents who had |
| | | | |
| | Page 29 | | Page 30 |
| | | | |
| 1 | already been caught | 1 | specifically talking about reaffending after |
| 1 | already been caught. | 1 | specifically talking about reoffending after |
| 2 | Q. I'm sorry. What page are you on? | 2 | conviction, can you be specific and use the term |
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| 1 | you whether looking at the offense of conviction | 1 assessments by clinicians? | |
|--|--|---|------|
| 2 | accurately predicts a person's risk of reoffending? | 2 A. In predicting what? | |
| 3 | A. And my answer is we can only measure the risk of | 3 Q. Predicting recidivism. | |
| 4 | recidivism not of reoffending doesn't appear to | 4 A. Recidivism, yes. | |
| 5 | accurately predict the risk of recidivism. Whether or | 5 Q. Okay. There were a variety actuarial instruments that | |
| 6 | not it predicts the reoffending, risk of reoffending, | 6 are used in the process of risk assessments, correct? | |
| 7 | we don't know. | 7 A. Yes. | |
| 8 | Q. Okay. So you're saying that the offense of conviction | 8 Q. What are the most commonly used risk assessment too | ols? |
| 9 | doesn't predict recidivism? | 9 A. Static-99 and Static-2002R. | |
| 10 | A. Recidivism. | Q. What are some of the other risk assessment tools that | |
| 11 | Q. Okay. And would you agree that actuarial risk | 11 are used? | |
| 12 | assessment instruments are more accurate at predicting | 12 A. Well, there are a variety. Well, there's the Thornton | |
| 13 | recidivism than looking simply at a person's | 13 has in SACJ. There are I don't actually deal with | |
| 14 | conviction? | 14 the other ones. There are a variety of dynamic | |
| 15 | MR. JAMISON: Objection. The question is | instruments which predict sexual recidivism such as | |
| 16 | vague. | 16 the VRS-SO, and the stable 2007. | |
| 17 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: | Q. I also have here the CPORT. Are you familiar with the | e |
| 18 | Q. You may answer. Or let me restate that. | 18 CPORT? | |
| 19 | A. Go ahead. | 19 A. Yes. But I haven't yes. I haven't used it, | |
| 20 | Q. Do you agree that actuarial risk assessment | though, because it is for child pornography offenders. | |
| 21 | instruments are more accurate at predicting recidivism | Q. And then the Violence Risk Scale, the VRS-SO, is that | t |
| 22 | than looking at a person's conviction? | 22 one that you used? | |
| 23 | A. Recidivism, yes. | 23 A. I said that one. | |
| 24 | Q. Okay. And would you agree that actuarial risk | 24 Q. I'm sorry. Yes, you did. I apologize. | |
| 25 | assessments are more accurate than unstructured | 25 Did we mention the Baiser (phonetic) | |
| | 5 22 | D 24 | |
| | Page 33 | Page 34 | |
| 1 | already? | 1 A. If that is the only offense, if they also have a | |
| 2 | A. I don't think so. | 2 hands-on offense, you can use it. | |
| _ | 11. I don't minit bot | | |
| .3 | O. Is that one that you use? | | |
| 3 4 | Q. Is that one that you use? A. No. | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of | |
| 4 | A. No. | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of 4 offense is their only type of offense. | Г |
| | A. No.Q. Okay. The Psychopathy Checklist? | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of 4 offense is their only type of offense. 5 Q. Okay. But in that case, you would use the CPORT | Γ |
| 4 5 6 | A. No.Q. Okay. The Psychopathy Checklist?A. Yes. Well, Psychopathy Checklist predicts violence, | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of 4 offense is their only type of offense. 5 Q. Okay. But in that case, you would use the CPORT 6 instead, correct? | |
| 4 5 6 7 | A. No.Q. Okay. The Psychopathy Checklist? | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of 4 offense is their only type of offense. 5 Q. Okay. But in that case, you would use the CPORT 6 instead, correct? 7 A. Possibly. I have not used that because we don't ge | |
| 4 5 6 7 8 | A. No. Q. Okay. The Psychopathy Checklist? A. Yes. Well, Psychopathy Checklist predicts violence, so it's not used solely for the protection of sexual offense recidivism. | 3 I'm sorry. You can't use it if that type of 4 offense is their only type of offense. 5 Q. Okay. But in that case, you would use the CPORT 6 instead, correct? 7 A. Possibly. I have not used that because we don't ge 8 pure in the setting that I'm in, we don't get pure | |
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| | | 1 | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Is that an accurate description of what | 1 | A. Well, there's certainly Karl Hanson, David Thornton, |
| 2 | you've written in some of your evaluations? | 2 | Leslie Helmus. Let me see who else is on the team |
| 3 | A. Yes. | 3 | now. Phenix, Amy Phenix. Let's see. I don't |
| 4 | | 4 | remember if they are the people on the team now. |
| | Q. Okay. So Karl Hanson was one of the people that you've taken training from? | 5 | Q. I think that's fine. |
| 5 | | 6 | You said that you were certified to train |
| 6 | A. Well, a number of trainings over the years. | 7 | - |
| 7 | Q. How many trainings did you do on the Static-99R? A. Did I take? | 8 | others about the Static-99R. How many trainings have |
| 8 | | 9 | you presented on the Static-99R? A. I don't know. |
| 9 | Q. Did you take, yes. | 1 | |
| 10 | A. Oh, I don't remember when I was. I don't even | 10 | Q. Roughly? |
| 11 | remember. I've taken ongoing trainings on that | 11 | A. Well, I trained the department of corrections |
| 12 | instrument and then certified to train on it. I don't | 12 | regularly when I was in Wisconsin, so I haven't |
| 13 | remember the number of trainings. | 13 | trained on it since I left Wisconsin three years ago. |
| 14 | Q. And when were you certified to train on the | 14 | I was in the department of corrections from 1997 to |
| 15 | Static-99R? | 15 | about 2000 and it must have been 2018, 2019. And I |
| 16 | A. I don't remember. It was in Wisconsin. I left there | 16 | can't say that I trained on it every year, but I |
| 17 | years ago, but it was some years before that. | 17 | frequently trained on it during that period of time. |
| 18 | Q. And in the evaluations I've read, you wrote that, | 18 | Q. Okay. Let's take a look at your CV. I'm showing what |
| 19 | quote, "I am certified by the Static-99R team to train | 19 | should be Exhibit 4. |
| 20 | on scoring Static-99R." End quote. | 20 | (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 4 was marked.) |
| 21 | Is that accurate? | 21 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: |
| 22 | A. Yes. | 22 | Q. Let's see if I can make this screen bigger. I'm |
| 23 | Q. Okay. And who is the "Static-99R team"? | 23 | having the same problem I had before. |
| 24 | A. Say again. | 24 | A. I can see it if that's any help. |
| 25 | Q. Who is the Static-99R team? Who is that? | 25 | Q. All right. I guess I'll just try to work with the |
| | Page 37 | | Page 38 |
| | - Lago 57 | | Tage 30 |
| | | | |
| 1 | smaller screen. | 1 1 | O. I'm sorry. You hadn't treated victims or offenders |
| 1 2 | smaller screen. Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is | 1 2 | Q. I'm sorry. You hadn't treated victims or offenders since 2000? |
| 2 | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is | 2 | since 2000? |
| | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is this your CV? | 2 3 | since 2000? A. That's correct. |
| 2 3 4 | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is this your CV? A. Yes. | 2 3 4 | since 2000? A. That's correct. Q. Let's go back to — let's go back to your CV. This is |
| 2 3 4 5 | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is this your CV? | 2 3 | since 2000? A. That's correct. Q. Let's go back to — let's go back to your CV. This is Exhibit 4. It looks like you closed your private |
| 2 3 4 5 6 | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is this your CV? A. Yes. Q. And are there any changes in the CV since you submitted it? | 2 3 4 5 6 | since 2000? A. That's correct. Q. Let's go back to — let's go back to your CV. This is Exhibit 4. It looks like you closed your private practice in 1996; is that correct? |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 | Is this we'll make this Exhibit 4. Is this your CV? A. Yes. Q. And are there any changes in the CV since you submitted it? A. They've changed the USPS address again. It is no | 2 3 4 5 6 7 | since 2000? A. That's correct. Q. Let's go back to — let's go back to your CV. This is Exhibit 4. It looks like you closed your private practice in 1996; is that correct? A. If it says — well, no. That's not entirely accurate. |
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1 1 A. Semi. I'm retired from the rigors of a 12-month A. Yes, but in two different roles. 2 2 3 Q. Right. So for 20 years you've been doing evaluations 3 Q. Will you continue to do other types of work? of people to determine if they are sexually violent 4 A. Yes. 5 predators under Iowa's civil commitment law, correct? 5 Q. And what would that be? 6 A. I'm sure I'll continue training. I may or may not A. Well, yes and no. In 2015, I gave up doing initial 6 7 7 evaluations and concentrated on -- and I got the take legal cases, and I'm working on, you know, an contracts in 2014 to do the annual re-evals. 8 8 academic paper with two other people. And I have 9 Q. So you were initially doing the initial evaluations, 9 another book that I want to write. 10 10 and then in 2015, you switched to doing exclusively Q. Okay. 11 the annual evaluations, correct? 11 A. I hope to mainly write. 12 12 Q. Just briefly, what is the academic paper on? Q. Okay. But for the past 20 years, you've been doing 13 13 A. It's on this question, the misuse of Static-99 and the evaluations, initial and annual -- or let me say that claims that recidivism that Static-99 accurately 14 14 15 15 measures reoffending. 16 For about 20 years you've been doing 16 Q. And who are your coauthors with that? 17 evaluations of people under Iowa's Civil Commitment 17 A. Darrell Turner is one. I believe he's involved in 18 Program, correct? 18 this case and -- I'm having a senior moment -- Michael 19 A. Yes. 19 Q. Okay. Are you still doing that work? 20 Q. Michael Bourke? 20 21 21 A. Yes. But the contract ends in July, and I did not A. Yes. 22 22 rebid it. So it will end -- well, I'll have to go to Q. B-o-r-k? 23 23 court some for the six months after that, but the A. Wait a minute. I think it's B-o-u-r-k-e, but let's 24 24 official contract ends in July. check to be sure. B-o-u-r-k-e. 25 2.5 Q. Are you retiring in July? Q. And then you mentioned you're writing a book. What is Page 41 Page 42 1 correct? 2 A. Well, it's about sex offenders. It's a follow-up to 2 A. Yes. 3 my book, Predators, and it's, again, about motivation 3 Q. And am I correct that for a person to be civilly 4 and thinking. It's going to have chapters on 4 committed in Iowa, the court first has to determine 5 undetected offending and the issue with pretending 5 that they're a sexually violent predator, right? 6 that the justice gap doesn't exist. It will have 6 7 7 chapters on counterintuitive behaviors in victims and Q. And to be found to be a sexually violent predator, 8 8 the way that legal cases are lost because people they first have to be found to have a mental 9 misread victims' reactions that are perfectly normal 9 abnormality? 10 in victims. It'll have a chapter on psychopathy. 10 11 It'll have a chapter on sadism, et cetera. 11 Q. And they also have to be found more likely than not to 12 12 Q. And who is the audience for that book? engage in future acts of a sexually violent nature, 13 A. Well, it's particularly for people who deal with sex 13 correct? 14 offenders. Although, it may have a similar audience 14 15 15 to my last look. It turned out it was very popular Q. So in these cases when you were doing your initial 16 evaluations, you were doing a psychological evaluation 16 with victims who are not in the field. 17 Q. Okay. We talked about the experience you have during 17 of the individual to determine if the individual 18 evaluations under Iowa's Civil Commitment Program. 18 satisfies Iowa's criteria for civil commitment. Would you hold yourself out as an expert on 19 19 2.0 evaluating individuals under Iowa's Civil Commitment 20 A. Yes. Q. I read online that Iowa's civil commitment facility 2.1 Program? 2.1 22 has about 144 beds, and there were 138 individuals I certainly hope so, yes. 2.2 23 Q. And my understanding is you were talking about this committed as of June 2021. 2.3 24 before that there's an initial procedure to determine 24 Does that sound about right to you? 25 25 whether the person should be civilly committed, A. Yes. Page 43 Page 44

11 (Pages 41 to 44)

Q. And so among all the people convicted of sex offenses being released from prison qualifies as a sexually violent predator who should be civilly committed, yes? 2 in Iowa, these would be the ones the state has 2 3 3 determined to be the most dangerous, correct? 4 A. Well, the term "dangerous," it depends on how you mean 4 Q. And I believe your CV said you did somewhat more than 5 that. These are the ones that confirm to Iowa law. 5 100 of those civil commitment evaluations? A. Somewhere around 103. 6 But, for example, Iowa would civilly commit -- does 6 7 7 civilly commit exhibitionist, and under most Q. Okay. In initial civil commitment cases there are 8 8 definitions of dangerous, it would not -typically at least two evaluations done, correct? 9 9 exhibitionists would not necessarily be included. One by the evaluator for the state of Iowa, 10 10 and one by the person retained by the person's defense Q. These are people that Iowa has determined are more 11 likely than not to commit another sexually violent 11 attorney; is that right? 12 offense? 12 Generally, yes. 13 13 A. And that have a mental abnormality that predisposes Q. Okay. And for whom did you do the evaluations? **A.** I had a contract with the state to do the evaluations. 14 them to do that and an impairment and volition. 14 15 Q. And then you were describing how once a person has 15 Q. Okay. Were you ever hired by a defense attorney to be 16 been civilly committed, the person gets an annual 16 their evaluator? 17 17 evaluation, correct? A. In Iowa, no. 18 A. Yes. 18 Q. Okay. Were you paid -- I think you said you had a 19 Q. And annual evaluations are to determine if the person 19 20 can be moved to a less secure setting or be released, 20 A. I had a contract for both, different contracts. But 21 21 one for the initial and then later a different type of 22 22 A. Yes, transitional release program and/or -- well, contract for the evals, for the re-evals. 23 23 Q. Were you paid by the evaluation, like per evaluation? 24 Q. Okay. And so your CV indicates that from 2003 to 2015 24 A. For the -- only for the initial SVPs. 2.5 25 Q. So the initial SVPs, it was like a payment per eval? you did initial evaluations to determine if someone Page 45 Page 46 1 Q. Okay. So there were three payments somewhere 2 Q. And then for the annual evaluations, what kind of 2 around -- somewhere under 3,000 but around 3,000? 3 payment structure was that? 3 A. That's what I think. 4 **A.** It was a lump sum divided into 12 months. 4 Q. And then how much were you paid? 5 Q. Okay. What is the amount on the -- what were paid 5 What is the contract for the annual 6 for -- I'm sorry. 6 evaluations? What is the amount of that? 7 7 What were you paid for evaluation for the A. Well, the contract for the annuals, I don't do all of initial SVP evals? 8 8 them. At this point, I only do three out of the ten a 9 9 A. You were paid separately for the preliminary, for the month we are assigned, and I have subcontractors for 10 final. If you found that the person was, you know, 10 the other seven. We roughly do ten a month. 11 possibly an SVP, you went on to a final evaluation. 11 Sometimes it's 11 a month, something like that, and 12 12 At that point, you've got to interview the person, and the amount total is around 41,000 a month. And that 1.3 you were paid. If you still thought they had 13 ends up being around 3,000 per eval. 14 criteria, you were paid separately for going to court. 14 Q. So you yourself would be getting about 9K per month 15 15 And I don't remember the exact fee structure. But I on --16 A. Yes. 16 think you were paid something like 2- or \$3,000 if you 17 ended up in court. And again, I don't remember this 17 Q. The annual evaluations by definition involve people 18 clearly, but I think you were paid a similar amount 18 who were civilly committed at the end of their 19 for the final eval and less for the initial. 19 criminal sentence because the court found them to have 20 Q. When you say "a similar amount," so it was 2 to 3K for 20 a mental abnormality and to be more likely than not to commit sexually violent acts, correct? 2.1 the initial preliminary and 2 to 3K for going to 2.1 22 court? 2.2 23 A. Well, there are three payments: initial, the final, Q. Your report says that you've done about 425 annual 2.3 24 and going to court. But I don't remember the details. 24 evaluations. Is that right? 25 25 I don't think any of them were over 3,000. A. There's a few more by now, but in that ballpark, yes. Page 47 Page 48

Q. Does that include the ones done by subcontractors? 1 makes a decision about whether it goes to another 2 2 3 Q. Okay. My understanding is that the annual evaluations 3 Q. And how many of those trials do you do a year? 4 don't always result in court proceedings; is that 4 A. Well, that's really hard to say. The whole thing 5 5 closed down in 2020 with COVID, and we didn't do any. 6 A. Excuse me for one second. Let me be sure I'm 6 And then I don't know if they're caught up yet. They 7 answering -- I can answer that question more 7 are -- they're trying to catch up. So I'm saying it 8 precisely. I guess it's pretty close, 430. I believe 8 isn't normal right now. There's probably a few more I've done 430 annual evals by myself at this point. 9 9 than usual because of the backlog. 10 No. They are two different types of court 1.0 I think I've done three or four thus far in 11 proceedings. The patient signed something that says 11 2023. I know I have one next Thursday, and I believe 12 whether or not he even wants to go to court this year. 12 I've done three this year thus far before the one next 13 13 So some patients think they're not ready. Or for Thursday. various reasons, they don't want to go to court, so Q. So of the 430 evaluations that you've done, how many 14 14 15 those don't go to court. We do an eval, but it 15 of those would you say resulted in court proceedings? 16 doesn't go to court that year. 16 A. I'm sorry. How many would I say? Secondly, there is a judge who makes the 17 17 Q. Resulted in court proceedings, went to this trial 18 decision about whether there's sufficient evidence to 18 stage that you were describing. send it to a trial. They call it a hearing, but it A. I really don't know. There's another variable as well 19 19 20 20 has all the characteristics of a trial. So even if which is when we stipulate that the person is ready the patient asked to go to court, the only thing that 21 2.1 for transitional release or release with supervision, 22 they can control is that it will go to a judge. That 22 we don't go to -- I don't go to court. 23 initial hearing has -- they're not there. I am not 23 Q. So --2.4 there. It's the two attorneys and the judge, and I 24 A. Excuse me. Let me be sure I'm clear with that. I 25 believe it's generally on the phone. And the judge 25 don't go to court, but the issue goes to court. The Page 49 Page 50 judge has to sign off on the TRP or release. But 1 going to share my screen. This is the list of cases. 2 since it is not adversarial, I don't testify. 2 Let's mark this as Exhibit 5. It's a list of legal 3 Q. Okay. And so just to be clear of the roughly 430 3 cases in which you testified between 2020 and 2023. 4 evaluations, annual evaluations that you've done, 4 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 5 was marked.) 5 you've always been hired by the state, correct? 5 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 6 A. Well, I have a contract with the state. 6 Q. You put this list together, correct? 7 7 Q. Okay. I spoke with an attorney who represents people A. Yes. 8 8 in civil commitment proceedings in Iowa, and he told Q. And this shows eight cases in the last four years 9 me that in 20 years, he's never once seen you 9 where you testified in SVP hearings, correct? 10 recommend release in an annual evaluation. Is that 10 11 11 Q. So let's just go through those quickly. 12 "In Re The Detention of Alvin Barnes," did 12 A. No, that's silly. Of course I've recommended release 13 in annual evaluations. 13 you recommend release in that case? 14 Q. How many times have you recommended release? 14 **A.** I wouldn't be testifying if I recommended release. By 15 15 A. I don't know, but I certainly -- I certainly have. listing the cases that I testified in, I am listing Q. When is the last time you've recommended release? 16 the cases where I did not recommend release. As I 16 17 A. I don't remember. 17 just said, I don't go to court if it is 18 Q. How long ago was it? 18 non-adversarial. A. Well, if I remembered, I could tell you. I don't 19 Q. So is it fair to say that in all of the cases on this 19 20 remember how long ago since I recommended release of 20 list -- the Jeffrey Goodwin, Vernon Pearson, Schuman evaluation. Typically, I don't recommend release of Barker, Teepee, DeMoss, Shaffer -- you did not 2.1 2.1 22 22 evaluation until they have gone through the recommend release in any of those cases; is that 23 transitional release program because I believe in a 23 correct? 24 gradual transition to the community. 24 A. That's correct. 25 MS. AUKERMAN: Okay. Let's look at -- I'm 25 Q. And you don't recall in what cases you most recently Page 51 Page 52

13 (Pages 49 to 52)

recommended release? 1 accurate? 2 2 A No. I don't. A No. Those were not court cases. The control of 3 Q. Okay. Your report also talks about how you evaluated 3 administrative confinement was under -- administrative 4 high-risk violent offenders for release from 4 confinement was under the control of the department of 5 administrative confinement for the Wisconsin 5 corrections. 6 Department of Corrections, right? 6 Q. So you were evaluating people who had engaged in 7 7 A. Yes. typically violent activity that put them into 8 8 Q. Were those evaluations -- those were evaluations that administrative confinement for -- whether they could 9 were used by prison administrators for making 9 go back into a lower security setting? 10 10 classification decisions. Is that accurate? A. Yes. 11 A. Well, yes and no, not from making initial 11 Q. Okay. When's the last one of those that you did? 12 classification decisions. These were particularly 12 A. I don't know. I quit working for corrections. I 13 13 think it was either 2000- -- probably 2018, 2019. people who had either attacked guards or attacked Q. Yeah. Your CV says 2019. Does that sound right? 14 other inmates and had been put in administrative 14 15 confinement which is a type of segregation. 15 A. That does sound right. 16 The difficult question for corrections is 16 Q. Okay. Other than the evaluations that you've done for 17 always when can they let them out, and I did some of 17 Iowa and Wisconsin, have you done other evaluations of 18 evaluations to determine when you could let them out. 18 people with past sex offenses? I should say these were not all sex offenders. Most 19 19 A. Yes. 20 20 of them were purely violent offenders. Q. Can you tell me about those? 2.1 Q. Okay. How many of those evaluations did you do? 21 **A.** Well, in Wisconsin I had a private practice when I was 22 A. I have no idea. 22 sent offenders at times to evaluate. For example, the 23 23 Q. Ten? A hundred? Five hundred? Any estimate? hospitals and a doctor who had been sexually 24 24 A. No, it certainly wasn't. It was under 50; I'm sure. offending. I have done a little work for other 25 25 Q. So you didn't go to court in these cases; is that states, but I stopped doing that. The majority --Page 53 Page 54 1 Q. So I just want to -- let's just go through these one 1 behavior, being violent to other inmates. So I did a 2 2 variety of evaluations for the department of 3 So you said in Wisconsin you had -- I 3 corrections when I was there. 4 4 Q. Before we're talking about corrections in Wisconsin, I believe you said you had your private practice until 5 5 around 2000, is that right, what you testified to believe your report says that you took on a variety of 6 6 special projects related to sex offenders and violent 7 A. I think it was 1999. But at the same time, yes, I had 7 offenders. 8 8 Is there anything other than what you a private practice and I was also working for the 9 9 described just now? department of corrections all that time. 10 10 A. Well, sure. I helped get the polygraph program Q. And when you say you were referred people to evaluate, 11 11 started. I designed a curriculum with some other how many such referrals did you get? 12 people for treating sex offenders in their -- they 12 A. I don't know. You mean in that time when I had my 13 have layers of sex offender treatment, but their 13 private practice in Wisconsin? 14 14 intensive program. Q. Um-hmm. 15 Of course, I did training in Wisconsin 15 A. I don't know. I was also -- I should clarify that I 16 Corrections. I worked with juvenile corrections for a 16 did not just evaluate violent offenders for 17 period of time. I did do some individual -- actually, 17 administrative refinement for corrections. I was 18 18 I'll take that back. I think I didn't do individual often -- I also did some initial classification 19 evals of juveniles until I was working with the 19 evaluations for sex offenders to determine what kind 20 Tri-Counties Project. I don't think I did them with 20 of treatment, what level of treatment they should go 21 corrections. So basically, I did whatever projects I 21 22 22 was assigned. I also was asked to do evaluations at 23 Q. And how many hours a week were you working with the 23 different prisons for treatment purposes or generally 24 department of corrections in Wisconsin? 24 for management purposes when they had someone who was 25 A. I could work up to 50 percent, but I often didn't. 25 self-harming or doing some other kind of unacceptable Page 55 Page 56

They often didn't have anything they needed me to do. 1 I worked with community corrections in New I mean, they didn't have enough that took up to 2 2 England. I did not work with community corrections in 3 50 percent, and we had an arrangement that I only 3 Wisconsin. I was sent cases by judges. Although, I 4 billed for the hours I actually worked. 4 don't -- by the court. I don't remember. I don't 5 Q. How many hours did you work on average a week? 5 think that happen very often, and I don't specifically 6 A. I don't know. In the beginning, I think I worked half 6 remember it. I was also referred cases by attorneys 7 7 at times. time, and eventually -- I don't know. It just 8 differed week to week, but it was never over half 8 But, generally, in Wisconsin, I had a -well, I'm sorry. I don't think I answered that 9 9 time. 10 Q. Let's go back to talking about evaluations that you've 10 correctly. What I just said was applicable to my time 11 done other than Iowa and Wisconsin. We were talking 11 in New England. In Wisconsin, if you're only talking 12 12 about how you were in private practice in Wisconsin about the private practice and not corrections, I only 13 13 before 1999, and you were sometimes sent people to ran it for a couple of years, and the only cases I 14 14 evaluate. remember came from attorneys. 15 Who referred those cases to you? 15 Q. And how many were those? 16 A. Well, I mentioned the hospital referred one. There 16 A. Oh, I don't know, not very many. I only ran it for 17 were actually some, not many, that self-referred. I 17 three years. 18 was also referred cases from other clinicians who 18 Q. So like three, five maybe? 19 didn't work with sex offenders. I was referred 19 A. Maybe. 20 2.0 cases -- well, actually, I ran a sex offender group Q. And when you say you were referred by attorneys, what 21 kind of legal proceedings were involved? 2.1 for the community mental health center even after I 22 went to private practice and left the community health 22 A. Typically -- well, could be criminal, could be civil. 23 system. I initially -- I'm sorry. I'm confusing 23 Q. What was the purpose of the evaluation? 2.4 Wisconsin with New Hampshire. Let me scratch the last 24 A. Well, I don't remember these evaluations very well. 2.5 25 We're talking about 1999, so I can't give you a part of that answer. Page 57 Page 58 specific answer. Typically, when I was referred cases 1 A. What do you mean by "profile"? 2 by attorneys, it's for things like whether they can be 2 Q. I mean why were they coming to you. Were they coming safely put in the community. These were not SVP 3 3 for treatment? Were they coming for an evaluation? cases. Well, that -- well, I did some SVP cases for 4 4 A. Self-referred was usually treatment. They are people 5 corrections, but I didn't do them in my private 5 who are attracted, for example, to children who don't 6 6 want to be, and are deeply troubled by it and want 7 Q. Were the evaluations that you did in the private 7 help. 8 practice -- did those involve typically high-risk 8 Q. So how many -- how many individual evaluations have 9 9 you done besides those for Iowa and Wisconsin? 10 A. Are you talking about Wisconsin? 10 A. I don't really know. For Iowa -- you mean, while I 11 Q. Wisconsin. 11 was there including private practice or you mean --12 A. Or New England? 12 Q. I'm excluding anything that you've done for the state 13 Q. Yeah, Wisconsin. 13 of Wisconsin or the state of Iowa. How many other 14 A. Not necessarily in the private practice. They tended 14 individual evaluations have you done? 15 to be high-risk in corrections. 15 A. Very few. I quit traveling for individual evaluations 16 Q. And in New England, what was -- what kind of 16 17 evaluations did you do there? 17 Q. Okay. So in the last 20 decades, almost all of your 18 A. Well, that's where I was sent cases. First of all, I evaluations have been -- not 20 decades. 18 19 worked for community mental health, and then I worked 19 A. I'm not that old. 20 for the department of psychiatry in New England. I Q. No, no. None of us are. Although, it would be nice 2.0 believe I ran groups in both of those cases. I also 2.1 to get that old. Wouldn't it? 2.1 2.2 took some outside cases of sex offenders. They were 22 In the last two decades, is it fair to say not necessarily high-risk offenders. Although, some 2.3 23 that most of your evaluations have been in the -- or 24 were, and, as I said, some were self-referred. 24 let me put that differently. In the last two decades, 25 Q. What was the profile people who were self referred? 25 your evaluations have been in the context of civil Page 59 Page 60

commitment or for the state of Wisconsin correctional 1 four years, right? 2 2 A. Well, I didn't necessarily testify. The Hawaiian case management issues? 3 3 settled, for example, and so did the last case. A. Yes. 4 Q. Let's go back to -- I'm sorry. Go ahead. 4 Q. Okay. That's a fair point. But there's three cases 5 5 A. Before you ask a question, can we just take a listed besides the civil commitment cases, correct? 6 two-minute break? 6 7 7 Q. Absolutely, let's come back at -- is 12:20 too soon? Q. Okay. So the first of those is this N.D. by Makaha 8 8 A. That's fine. Hawaii Congregation case. 9 9 Q. Okay. A. Yes. 10 10 (From 12:17 p.m. to 12:20 p.m., recess was Q. And is that a state court case? 11 11 A. It's a Circuit Court of the First Circuit. I actually 12 12 BY MS. AUKERMAN: don't know whether -- I assume it had to be a state 13 Q. So let's take a look at and go back to the chart of 13 14 cases that you sent over. Let me share my screen 14 Q. Okay. And I believe you sent over the case number 15 15 16 We talked before about the -- well, just for 16 A. Not this morning. I sent over the case number the record, your expert report does not contain a list 17 17 sometime ago. And then I was told you couldn't find 18 of your prior expert testimony in the last four years, 18 them, and I copied the first pages of the depositions 19 which should have had all the information. And I sent 19 20 A. Correct. 20 that. And, again, that was maybe last week. 21 Q. But after we requested, you put this list together, 21 MS. AUKERMAN: Okay. Just for the record, 22 22 we didn't receive it until this morning. 23 23 BY MS. AUKERMAN: A. Yes. Q. And you list three cases besides the civil commitment 2.4 2.4 Q. What was that case about? 2.5 cases where you testified as an expert in the last 25 A. It was about standards for institutions, child-serving Page 61 Page 62 institutions. So it was about a woman who was abused 1 Q. The next one in this list is People of the State of 2 as a girl by a -- I think they called him elder of the 2 California v. Martin Field, correct? 3 Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses. It's in a 3 4 particular, you know, area in Hawaii. And whether or 4 Q. And you said that that was in San Bernardino County 5 not the Jehovah's Witnesses were liable for the fact 5 Superior Court, correct? 6 that they didn't do anything about it, and he offended 6 7 7 again. O. You listed that as a civil case. That was a civil 8 Q. And what was the topic of your report? 8 9 A. Whether they were liable or not. Whether, 9 A. Well, I assume it was civil. It certainly wasn't a 10 according -- whether they had -- they followed the 10 criminal case with a defendant. It was -- the topic 11 standards of good practices in terms of preventing 11 was whether or not SVP evaluators could compel people 12 sexual assault in youth-serving institutions. 12 referred for an evaluation for SVP purposes to have an 13 Q. Okay. And I believe you said that you never testified 13 interview. 14 in that case, correct? 14 Q. Okay. Was it a civil commitment case? 15 A. No. The Jehovah's Witnesses settled it. 15 A. No. It wasn't a case about a particular person. It was a case about an issue. I mean, a particular Q. Do you know if your report was ever submitted to the 16 16 17 17 person brought it, but it was about whether they could 18 A. I don't know what went to the court. I know I was 18 be compelled to testify -- to interview. 19 Q. In SVP proceedings? 19 deposed in that case. 20 Q. Do you know if anyone objected to your being qualified 20 A. Yes. 2.1 as an expert in that case? 2.1 Q. And who retained you for that? 22 22 Not to my knowledge. A. The prosecution retained me. 23 Q. But you never testified in court, so there was never Q. And, I'm sorry. I should have asked you. For the 2.3 24 any determination whether you were an expert, correct? 24 N.D., you were retained there by the plaintiff who had 25 25 A. I never testified in court. been abused? Page 63 Page 64

| 1 A. Yes. | |
|---|--|
| I A Yes. | 1 A. Yes. |
| Q. Okay. Do you know who represented the defend | |
| the Martin Field case? | 3 A. Violent offenders, generally. |
| 4 A. No, but it should be on the page of the deposition | |
| 5 that I sent you. | 5 referring to civil commitment proceedings? |
| 6 Q. Okay. And in the Field case, you testified in | 6 A. Well, I am qualified. I've always been qualified in |
| 7 September 2022, correct? | 7 civil commitment proceedings, but in other cases like |
| 8 A. Let me see. Where is it? | 8 this which are not civil commitment proceedings, I |
| 9 Yes, I did testify in that case. | |
| • | 1 1 |
| Q. Do you know if anyone objected to your being q | |
| as an expert in that case? | each of those cases where you've been qualified as a |
| 12 A. Not to my knowledge. | 12 civil commitment contact. |
| Q. And what were you qualified as an expert wer | |
| 14 qualified as an expert? | as an expert on in People v. Field? |
| 15 A. I'm sure I was because I testified. I don't remem | |
| any concerns about my being an expert. | Q. Okay. And then the next one is A.L. at the bottom |
| Q. Do you recall what you were qualified as an exp | |
| 18 A. No. It would have been I'm generally qualifie | l l |
| 19 an expert on sexual abuse, child sexual abuse, ad | |
| 20 sexual abuse. I've done evaluation SPV, predator | |
| evaluations. I don't remember specifically the | the Northern District of New York; is that right? |
| 22 language used in this case. | 22 A. Yes. |
| Q. So I just want to make sure I've got that. You're | |
| 24 generally qualified as an expert on child abuse, | A. The Family Foundation School was supposedly a school. |
| 25 sexual abuse? | 25 It was a residential setting for supposedly acting out |
| Page 65 | Page 66 |
| Tage 03 | 1 age 00 |
| 1 adolescences. It was actually highly abusive | 1 A. I don't know, but I know I didn't go to court. |
| | |
| nunishment Techniques included for example | |
| 2 punishment. Techniques included, for example, 3 wrapping a kid in a carpet and leaving them ther | 2 Q. Okay. Your CV says that from 1980 to present you |
| 3 wrapping a kid in a carpet and leaving them ther | Q. Okay. Your CV says that from 1980 to present you testified as an expert in both civil and criminal |
| wrapping a kid in a carpet and leaving them ther five days with only dog or cat food in front of th | Q. Okay. Your CV says that from 1980 to present you testified as an expert in both civil and criminal trials. |
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| wrapping a kid in a carpet and leaving them ther five days with only dog or cat food in front of th that they could eat. The case was by individuals had been at that school and were now older and | 2 Q. Okay. Your CV says that from 1980 to present you tee for 3 testified as an expert in both civil and criminal trials. Excluding the civil commitment cases, how were 6 many times have you been retained as an expert? |
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17 (Pages 65 to 68)

| | | 1 | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1 | keep a list or add a list of your past testimony? | 1 | I don't testify that there is a profile of offenders |
| 2 | A. Yes. But I have whenever that's come up, and I've | 2 | because I don't believe there is one. I have |
| 3 | done one. I did in this case. I have tried to | 3 | testified that, you know, whether they're rich or poor |
| 4 | reconstruct the last several years. | 4 | or well educated or not is irrelevant to the issue at |
| 5 | Q. Do you have any of those prior lists that you've | 5 | hand. |
| 6 | reconstructed? | 6 | As I said, I've testified many times on |
| 7 | | 7 | delayed disclosure. I increasingly began to testify |
| | A. No. I had a computer disaster in 2020, and I lost a lot of data. | | on counterintuitive victim behaviors. I've testified |
| 8 | | 8 | |
| 9 | Q. So you don't know how many times you've testified as | 9 | in some torture cases, but I can't remember the exact |
| 10 | an expert in civil cases in the last ten years? | 10 | questions I was asked or the exact topics. |
| 11 | A. That's correct. | 11 | I have testified about child development. I |
| 12 | Q. Do you know how many times you've testified in | 12 | have a master's in child development, and I have |
| 13 | criminal cases in the last ten years? | 13 | for example, I remember testifying against a church |
| 14 | A. No. | 14 | that was beating six-week-olds for not paying |
| 15 | Q. Could you estimate how many times you've testified in | 15 | attention to the sermon. That's an accurate |
| 16 | criminal cases in the last ten years? | 16 | statement. A variety of issues. I've testified about |
| 17 | A. Until I left Wisconsin, I worked frequently with the | 17 | interviewing in suggestibility, testified about the |
| 18 | AG's office, so I testified fairly regularly in | 18 | research on suggestibility. |
| 19 | criminal cases, although, generally, about things like | 19 | Q. And these were criminal cases that we're talking about |
| 20 | counterintuitive behavior in victims and the nature of | 20 | now, correct? |
| 21 | discloser. I can't tell you how many times it was, | 21 | A. Yeah, these are criminal cases. |
| 22 | but it was a pretty regular occurrence. | 22 | Q. And I think your report says that your criminal cases |
| 23 | Q. What other types of issues, if any, have you testified | 23 | you testified particularly in the areas of the impact |
| 24 | about in criminal cases? | 24 | of child sexual abuse on victims, delayed disclosure |
| 25 | A. Well, I have testified against the idea of a profile. | 25 | of sexual abuse, and counterintuitive victim |
| | | | |
| | Page 69 | | Page 70 |
| | | | |
| -1 | halasiana | 1 | T1 d 4 4-11 4 4- |
| 1 | behaviors. | 1 | I couldn't talk about cults because I hadn't had |
| 2 | Is that an accurate description of the | 2 | enough experience with them, and I think that's the |
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victim's impact of sexual abuse. Those are some of Q. So closer to ten? 1 2 A. I can't tell you any closer than that. 2 the specific topics. Delayed disclosure, 3 3 Q. Okay. In civil cases, have there ever been objections counterintuitive victim behaviors and so forth. But I 4 to you being qualified as an expert? don't remember every court narrowing it to one issue. 5 5 A. I don't remember any objections, at least none that It seems to me that I have been qualified generally as 6 6 went through. By that I mean none that the judge an expert on, for example, child sexual abuse or adult 7 7 agreed with. sexual abuse. 8 Q. So there may have been objections, but you were still 8 Q. Okay. In the civil cases, how many times have you 9 9 been represented -- have you been retained by counsel asked to testify? 10 representing civil plaintiffs? A. As far as I know. I mean, I don't remember specific 10 11 objections. 11 **A.** Well, I can't tell you that I have a rule for whether 12 O. Do you recall if a court ever limited -- aside from 12 I'll take a civil case or not. Most of the civil 13 the cult example, do you recall the court ever limited 13 cases I've been approached about have been 14 what you could testify to? institutional malfeasance cases. Was the institution 14 15 A. Well, the court has limited what the prosecution could 15 responsible for the abuse of this child? Could they 16 present, for example, data on false reports, but 16 have prevented it in someway? Where their protocols 17 17 that's different from saying that I'm not an expert in accurate and state of the art? 18 those areas. They ruled that it was more prejudicial 18 And my general rule is that if the 19 institution -- if the institution asks me to testify, 19 than probative. 20 Q. Sure. I mean, typically courts qualify experts on a 20 my decision point is whether or not they had any 2.1 particular topic, and what I'm trying to understand is 21 warning that person was a sex offender. In other 22 what courts have qualified you to be an expert on. 22 words, had anyone reported him, you know, if he was 23 A. I can only answer as I did before, generally, on child 23 found communicating with children online when he 24 sexual abuse, adult sexual abuse, assessment and 24 wasn't supposed to, et cetera. If the institution had 2.5 treatment of offenders, assessment and treatment of 25 no warning -- I don't believe you can pick a sex Page 73 Page 74 offender out of the general population -- then I will 1 disclosure of sexual abuse, and counterintuitive 2 testify. If the institution had warning, I won't 2 victim behaviors, correct? 3 testify for them. 3 A. Those are the most common ones, yes. 4 And the same thing is true if I'm approached 4 Q. And you've been retained by the state in civil 5 on the other side. The issue is twofold. It's what 5 commitment proceedings, correct? 6 year was it because that determines what we knew about 6 7 sexual abuse at that time, and what the standards 7 Q. And you've been retained by prosecutors in criminal 8 8 were. And, secondly, the issue of notification, had proceedings, correct? 9 the institution been notified in someway that this guy 9 A. Yes. 10 might be molesting children. 10 Q. And you don't recall being retained except, perhaps, 11 Q. So let me see if I understand this background 11 once or twice long ago by defense counsel? 12 correctly. In the last 20 years or so, you've 12 13 testified in civil commitment proceedings about 13 Q. Okay. Other than the things that we've talked about, 14 psychological evaluations that you've done, correct? 14 are there any other areas where you would hold 15 A. Yes. 15 yourself out to be an expert? Q. And you've testified in three civil cases in the last A. I can't think of any. 16 16 17 four years, correct? 17 Q. Let's talk a little bit sort of what you're paid for 18 A. To the best of my knowledge, yes. 18 your expert work. And we talked about already the 19 Q. And you've testified in -- you don't remember how 19 contract with the state of Iowa. 20 many, but in other civil cases, served broadly about 20 You also have an annual income from expert 2.1 sexual abuse, child abuse, victim impacts, and similar services, correct? 21 22 **A.** What do you mean by "expert services"? issues? 22 23 23 Q. Things like --O. And you've testified in criminal cases about the A. Testifying in court, that kind of thing? 24 24 25 impact of child sexual abuse on victims, the late 25 Q. Testifying in court, writing reports like the one that Page 75 Page 76

you wrote. 1 keeps track of all of that and does my tax filings at 2 2 A. Yes. the end of the year. 3 3 Q. And how much is your annual income for those types of Q. And does your tax return show what your income is from 4 expert services? 5 A. I have no idea. 5 A. I don't really know how it's broken down. 6 Q. You don't know how much you make? 6 Q. So do you --7 7 A. No, I don't. At this time, I have income from a A. I can --8 8 variety of sources including Social Security, Q. Go ahead. 9 9 retirement funds, investments, et cetera. And as I A. I can certainly ask him if he separated out expert 10 10 said, since I moved in the last three years, I started services from the Iowa income. But they're all 1099s, 11 withdrawing. I only take cases that I care about, 11 so I don't know that he did. He certainly -- I'm an 12 really care about. And I'm closing out the contract 12 S-Corporation, so he certainly has my business taxes 13 13 with Iowa, so it's been changing. separate from the other income that I have. But I don't know if he subdivides according to the ways in 14 Also, COVID interrupted a lot of court 14 15 testimony. It's been changing every year over the 15 which you are looking for. 16 last three years, so I haven't separated out the 16 Q. What is your annual income? 17 income from testifying in expert cases, for example, 17 A. It's around -- this last year I think it was around 18 from the income from the Iowa contract. 18 180,000. Q. Do you do your taxes? 19 Q. Do you know what percentage of that comes from the 19 20 2.0 A. No. I certainly do not personally. Iowa contract? 21 2.1 Q. You don't personally do your taxes? A. No. I mean, that information is certainly available, 22 22 A. No, I do not. but I don't have it on the tip of my tongue. 23 23 Q. But you have someone do your taxes, and then you sign Q. The 180-, is that -- what sources of income does that include? 2.4 your tax forms, correct? 2.4 2.5 A. I do. I pay my taxes, and I have an accountant who 25 There's the Iowa contract. There's your Page 77 Page 78 expert services. What else does that include? 1 after this. But the report writing was 22 and a half 2 A. That includes Social Security that you have to pay 2 hours, and the total was \$7,875. 3 taxes on. That includes retirement funds from the 3 Q. And that includes the report writing, your discussions department of corrections. That includes funds from 4 4 with the attorneys, reviewing materials, correct? 5 my private retirement accounts. 5 A. Yes. Although, I don't usually charge for the initial 6 Q. So your testimony is that you don't know how much you 6 7 7 get from expert services? Q. But that doesn't include work that you've done since A. That's correct. I don't know. As I told you, I can 8 8 the report was written? 9 tell you roughly how much -- how big the checks are 9 A. Well, in preparation for this, certainly not. It 10 from Iowa which are going to end this month -- next 10 doesn't include that. 11 month, but from the occasional court cases that I 11 Q. Do you have any prior work with the state of Michigan 12 12 take, I don't know. And, also, I still do trainings or any of the individual defendants? 13 as well. 13 A. Not for any of the individual defendants. I might 14 Q. What do you bill for trainings? 14 have had criminal cases in Michigan, one or two over 15 15 A. It's 3500 a day, and I typically do all-day trainings. the years. I'm not sure. Q. And your annual rate is three - excuse me - your 16 Q. Any other prior work with the defendants' attorneys? 16 17 17 hourly rate is 350? A. No, not that I know of. 18 A. Yes. 18 Q. Are you working with the defendants or their attorneys Q. That's what you billed the defendants in this case? 19 19 on any other cases? 20 A. Yes. 20 A. No. Q. How many hours have you worked on this case? 2.1 Q. Are you familiar with the work of scholars in your 2.1 22 A. Well, I can pull up the bill for the defendants. I field? 22 23 mean the -- yeah, defendants in this case. I should 2.3 A. I hope so. 24 be able to. 24 Q. What do you do to keep up with the literature? 25 Looks like -- I don't know if I did anything 25 A. Well, I read research. These days, you can get almost Page 79 Page 80

all of the research off the Web. It's quite different 1 journal on the Net because I can get it for free. And 2 2 also, if you're a member of ATSA, of course, you get than it used to be. I tend to look up research on 3 3 access to the SAGE criminology series. So I subscribe specific topics, for example, undetected offending, 4 4 to a lot fewer journals that I used to because I can Static-99, et cetera. There's a wonderful variety of 5 5 get them on -- I can get the articles on the Net. journals out there, and they typically have more 6 6 Q. So your typical way to keep up with the field is to do up-to-date research than the books. Although, I do 7 7 literature searches for topics you're interested in? have a higher library of books on sexual abuse. 8 8 Q. What journals do you read? 9 A. Well, the ATSA Journal. I'm a member of ATSA. I 9 Q. Rather than reading through journals in the field? 10 10 A. Rather than reading a journal cover to cover, I may found the Journal of Interpersonal Violence is very 11 helpful. Sometimes -- I belong to ResearchGate, so 11 look at that journal and see which of those articles 12 12 generally I can get articles directly from the are relevant to what I'm doing or interested in. But, 13 13 authors. So I will -- you know, the research is yes, that's how I do it. 14 Q. Okay. We talked about receiving training from 14 spread through a variety of journals, the criminal 1.5 justice and behavior, behavior in the law. 15 Dr. Karl Hanson. Are you familiar with his scholarly 16 American Psychologist never has anything 16 work? 17 that's useful, so I don't read that. The Journal of 17 A. Yes. 18 Child Sexual Abuse often does. But I typically don't 18 Q. Is it fair to say that his work is widely cited? 19 just read these cover to cover. I look at the topic 19 20 20 Q. And is it fair to say he's considered one of the top that I'm interested in, and then I go to whatever 21 21 authorities in the field? journals have articles on that topic. 22 Q. So you're not subscribing to journals, right? 22 Q. Are you familiar with the work of Dr. Elizabeth 23 A. Well, I get the Journal of -- the ATSA Journal, and I 23 24 24 should get the Criminal -- I get the Criminal Justice Letourneau? 25 25 Journal. But, frankly, even with ATSA, I look up the A. Yes. Page 81 Page 82 Q. Were you familiar with it before this case? 1 contributed a great deal to the field. 2 2 Q. For the ones that you're not following, is it fair to 3 Q. Okay. Is it fair to say that her work is widely 3 say that their work is in the fields that you're not 4 cited? 4 focused on? 5 5 A. Some of them for sure. I guess probably all of them, 6 Q. And it's also fair to say that she is considered one 6 but I can't remember all of them at this point. 7 of the top authorities in her field? 7 Q. Okay. Let's talk about the Static-99, Static-99R. I 8 8 mean, there's obviously various versions of it. 9 Q. Are you familiar with the work of Dr. Kelly Socia? 9 How many static assessments have you scored 10 A. Less so. I can't tell you how widely she's cited. 10 11 Q. It's a he, actually. Were you familiar with the work 11 A. Oh, my God. I don't know. Probably over 500. 12 of Dr. Socia before this case? 12 Q. And you also score other risk assessments, both for 13 A. I don't know whether I've read articles by him or not. 13 Static and 99 factors, correct? 14 Q. What about James J. Prescott, are you familiar with 14 A. At times, yes. 15 his work? 15 Q. Are you currently using risk assessment instruments 16 A. No. I'm not really. 16 when you do evaluations? 17 17 Q. So he doesn't publish in a field that is the same as A. I use -- currently, I use Static instruments and 18 yours. Is that accurate? 18 sometimes dynamic. A. Well, I haven't run across his work. That's all I can 19 Q. And which static instruments do you use? 19 20 20 A. Static-99R. I don't use Static-2002R. Q. And which dynamic ones do you use? Q. What about Kristen Zgoba, Dr. Kristen Zgoba, are you 2.1 21 A. I tried to VRS-SO. I don't find it helpful in my 2.2 familiar with her work? 22 A. I may have come across articles by any of these 23 situation. Lately, I've been using Stable-2007. 2.3 Q. You've also used the Static-99 in -- strike that. 24 experts, but I haven't followed their work like I have 24 25 Karl's and Letourneau's, but especially Karl's. He's 25 Have you included Static-99 scores in your Page 84 Page 83

discussions of Static-99. Can you see that? recent evaluations and re-evaluations? 1 2 A. In the most recent ones. There was a period of time 2 3 3 that I wasn't using it for re-evals. Q. And it says -- and you testified that the Static-99, 4 Q. And why is that? 4 5 A. Because it can't change their treatment, and my -- it 5 "...predicts recidivism, I believe -- at 6 won't change their treatment. And my job is to 6 least ranking of recidivism -- well. And it's 7 7 determine, I believe, whether or not the person had very useful in initial SVP evaluations. I use 8 lowered their risk to reoffend primarily through 8 it in initial SVP evaluations." 9 treatment. Static-99, if they came in with a 6, and 9 Do you see that? 10 10 they didn't -- or a high score, no matter how much A. Yes. 11 treatment they did, unless they got into a new age 11 Q. And that was your testimony in that case? 12 12 category, the patients were unlikely to have a 13 different Static-99R score. So I didn't really think 13 Q. Do you still agree with that statement? it was fair to include the Static-99R in an evaluation 14 14 A. Yes. It's useful for recidivism. 15 of treatment progress. 15 Q. Okay. Let's go back to your report. This is Q. Okay. You use Static-99R in initial SVP commitment 16 16 Exhibit 1. 17 evaluations, correct? 17 MS. AUKERMAN: I'm sorry. I should have 18 A. Yes, I did. 18 given you the -- marked that last one. That last 19 Q. I'm going to show you -- this is a transcript in a 19 exhibit was Exhibit 6, the Schuman transcript. 20 case In Re The Detention of Stewart Schuman. 20 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 6 was marked.) 2.1 Did you testify in this case? 21 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 22 A. Yes. 22 Q. Going back to Exhibit 1 which is your report, on page 23 Q. And this was a civil commitment proceeding? 23 3 you write that the Static-99 -- you talk about the 24 Static-99. You said that it "measures recidivism of 2.4 A. Yes. 25 2.5 Q. And you testified on page 123 of this transcript your adult male sex offenders, or the likelihood that Page 85 Page 86 someone who has previously committed a sexual offense 1 believe that Dr. Hanson repeatedly talked about 2 will be charged or convicted of another" offense. 2 reoffending. I read many statements in the past by 3 A. Yes. 3 Letourneau saying that the reoffending rates, et 4 Q. When you say "previously committed a sexual offense," 4 cetera, are low, and there's no justification for 5 the Static-99 cannot be used on people who have 5 saying that they're high. So both of those experts, 6 committed an offense but not been charged and 6 to the best of my knowledge, have based their 7 7 convicted, correct? statements on Static-99 findings. 8 8 A. That's correct. That's probably badly phrased. I Q. So your specific statement here is that these 9 should have put that in there. 9 proponents, by whom you mean Dr. Hanson and 10 Q. So basically, it'd be more accurate to say that the 10 Dr. Letourneau, are claiming that the Static-99R 11 Static-99 measures recidivism of adult male offenders 11 measures for reoffending. That's what you're saying? 12 A. Yes. 12 more than the likelihood that someone who has 1.3 previously been charged or convicted of a sexual 13 Q. Can you point me to a passage in Dr. Hanson's report 14 offense will be charged or convicted of another one, 14 where he says that the Static-99 measures the 15 likelihood of committing an offense regardless of 15 correct? 16 whether one is detected? 16 A. Yes. That is more correct. 17 17 Q. Okay. Let's go back to the top of your report. You I'm not talking about whether he's using the 18 say in the fourth bullet on page 1 here, "proponents 18 term reoffending. I'm asking you to find me a passage 19 of Static-99R have switched to claiming Static-99R 19 where he discusses the Static-99 as measuring 20 measures reoffending," by which we're using your 20 reoffending. definition of reoffending meaning committing a sexual A. He does that by referring to the outcome of Static-99 2.1 2.1 22 offense whether it's detected or undetected. 22 as reoffending. He does that repeatedly in his 23 What proponents are you referring to here? 23 report. 24 A. Well, there's -- it's a variety of them, but the ones 24 Q. Okay. 25 in this case were Karl and Elizabeth Letourneau, and I 25 MR. JAMISON: Sorry, Dr. Salter. I'll place Page 88 Page 87

| | | I | |
|----------|---|----|---|
| 1 | an objection on the record to the extent you're asking | 1 | with the word reoffending. I'm asking you to point me |
| 2 | her a question implying that you want her to review or | 2 | to something that supports your statement that he |
| 3 | rereview a 70 page a 60 or 70 page report and try | 3 | suggests Static-99 measures reoffending. |
| 4 | to find one line in his expert report. | 4 | A. Well, page 20, "Risk assessment tools exist to predict |
| 5 | MS. AUKERMAN: She's making a statement. | 5 | the risk of sexual reoffending." |
| 6 | Objection is noted. | 6 | They don't predict reoffending. |
| 7 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: | 7 | Q. Okay. Let's look back at your report again. |
| 8 | Q. Dr. Salter, you make a statement that you're basically | 8 | A. I can give you more if you want them. |
| 9 | saying that Dr. Hanson is saying Static-99 measures | 9 | Q. I think we're talking at cross purposes here. Let's |
| | A. Yes. | 10 | look at hold on a second. Let's go back to your |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | Q. Measures undetected offending. I'm asking you to | 11 | report. |
| 12 | point me to something in his report that says that | 12 | A. Well, do you want more examples of this 'cause I can |
| 13 | Static-99 measures undetected offending. | 13 | give them to you? |
| 14 | A. Wait a minute. I'm going through three of them. | 14 | Q. Let me go back to Hanson's report. Why don't you give |
| 15 | It's really everywhere. There is page | 15 | me one more example, then. |
| 16 | 10, "There's scientific and professional consensus | 16 | A. Okay. Page 29, first paragraph, bottom of first |
| 17 | that are an average individuals with more risk factors | 17 | paragraph: "Research has long shown that the longer |
| 18 | are higher risked to reoffend." We don't know that. | 18 | an individual remains free of arrest or convictions, |
| 19 | Q. Static-99 does not he doesn't discuss the Static-99 | 19 | the lower the chance of reoffending." |
| 20 | there, correct? | 20 | Q. That doesn't say anything about the Static-99, though. |
| 21 | A. He's using reoffending in place of recidivism. | 21 | Does it? |
| 22 | Q. But what I'm asking you is to point me to something | 22 | A. That research is based on instruments from the |
| 23 | where he says that the Static-99 measures on | 23 | Static-99 and other instruments. It's simply not true |
| 24 | undetected offenders. | 24 | that we know that. What we know is |
| 25 | I understand that you quarrel with his use | 25 | Q. What I'm asking you Dr. Salter, what I'm asking you |
| | Page 89 | | Page 90 |
| \vdash | 1490 00 | | |
| 1 | is where that says where he says that Static-99 is | 1 | Static-99 wait a minute "risk assessment tools |
| 2 | measuring undetected offending. Is there anything | 2 | exist to predict the risk of sexual reoffending." |
| 3 | that says that? | 3 | Static-99R is a risk assessment tool. He says it |
| 4 | A. I'm saying | 4 | bluntly that it predicts the risk of sexual |
| 5 | Q. You're saying that okay. | 5 | reoffending on page 20. And then he refers throughout |
| 6 | MR. JAMISON: You're interrupting her, and | 6 | the thing to research that predicts recidivism and |
| 7 | you don't let her finish her answer. You have to let | 7 | says instead that it's predicting reoffending. |
| 8 | her finish her answer, before you try to interrupt | 8 | Q. That's not what I'm asking you. I'm asking on page |
| 9 | her. | 9 | 40 on paragraph 47 that you cited, he never uses |
| 10 | THE WITNESS: My answer is | 10 | the term Static-99, correct? |
| 11 | MS. AUKERMAN: She's not answering my | 11 | A. He says "risk assessment instruments." |
| 12 | question, but okay. | 12 | Q. But in paragraph 47, he doesn't say risk assessment |
| 13 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: | 13 | instruments? |
| 14 | Q. Go ahead. I'm sorry. What paragraph were you on? | 14 | A. Page 47? Wait a minute. What are you saying? |
| 15 | A. First paragraph. | 15 | Q. You said the first paragraph on page 29, which is |
| 16 | Q. On page 29? | 16 | paragraph 47 of his report. |
| 17 | A. Yes. My answer is that he repeatedly refers to | 17 | A. He says "research." The research is based on |
| 18 | research based on the Static-99 that predicts | 18 | Static-99 and other static instruments, and it is not |
| 19 | recidivism, and he, instead, says that it predicts | 19 | accurate. |
| 20 | reoffending. The research that has shown the longer | 20 | Q. Let's move on. In your report on page 4 let me |
| 21 | an individual remains free of arrest or convictions | 21 | show you. You say that, "in this case, Static-99R |
| 22 | the research shows the lower the chance of getting | 22 | is being recommended as a stand-alone risk assessment |
| 23 | caught for a new offense or recidivism. It doesn't | 23 | instrument." |
| 24 | say anything about reoffending. | 24 | On what basis do you conclude that the |
| 25 | And I quoted you earlier where he says that | 25 | Static-99R is being recommended as a stand-alone risk |
| 1 - | . Ind I quested you cannot where he says that | | Avecamenate us a sama dione lisk |
| 1 | | | |
| | Page 91 | | Page 92 |

| 1 | assessment? | 1 A. Yes. I don't remember if anyone else recommended it. |
|--|--|---|
| 2 | A. Well, that's my understanding from his report. But as | 2 Q. Okay. Is it also based on your conversations with the |
| 3 | you say, it is a long report, so I don't know that I | 3 attorneys? |
| | | 4 A. Yes. |
| 4 | can find that instantly. And if it isn't being | |
| 5 | recommended, that's great. | 5 Q. On page 2 of your report let's see. You express |
| 6 | Q. So your statement is based it's not based on | 6 concern that the Static-99 is not a comprehensive risk |
| 7 | anything the plaintiffs have filed in this case or | 7 assessment tool because it measures only static risk |
| 8 | any I should say any of the pleadings written by | 8 factors and not dynamic factors, correct? |
| 9 | the lawyers in this case, correct? | 9 A. Yes. |
| 10 | A. Well, I'm not actually, I do think it's based. For | Q. And you've talked about the fact that there are |
| 11 | example, on page 2, Dr. Hanson says under A, "the risk | assessment tools that measures dynamic risk factors, |
| 12 | for sexual recidivism can be reliably predicted by | 12 correct? |
| 13 | widely-used risk assessment tool such as Static-99R | 13 A. Yes. |
| 14 | which are used to classify individuals into various | 14 Q. And those include the Stable, correct? |
| 15 | risk levels." | 15 A. Yes. |
| 16 | Now, with that said, immediately after D | 16 Q. And are you aware that there are mechanical rules for |
| 17 | where he says don't use the nature of the sex offense | combining the Static-99R with the Stable, correct? |
| 18 | conviction, and in E, he doesn't say anything about | 18 A. Yes. |
| 19 | adding anything else to Static-99. | 19 Q. And are you aware that the Stable can be scored by the |
| 20 | Q. Okay. You did not you testified you didn't read | 20 first professionals including probation officers, |
| 21 | his rebuttal report, correct? | 21 correct? |
| 22 | A. No. I haven't been sent it, but I will. | 22 A. Yes. |
| | | 1 |
| 23 | Q. Okay. So your conclusion that the Static-99R is being | 23 Q. Are you aware that the Michigan Department of |
| 24 | recommended as a stand-alone risk assessment is based | 24 Corrections does both Static-99R and Stable |
| 25 | on Dr. Hanson's report? | 25 assessments? |
| | Page 93 | Page 94 |
| | | 2.090 0.0 |
| | | |
| 1 | A. Yes. | did not include Static-99 scores. I don't know if |
| 1 2 | | did not include Static-99 scores. I don't know if they do now. |
| | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department | 2 they do now. |
| 2 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin | they do now.Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? |
| 2 3 4 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? | 2 they do now. 3 Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? 4 A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know |
| 2 3 4 5 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they |
| 2 3 4 5 6 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? | 2 they do now. 3 Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? 4 A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? A. Yes. But they went back and forth over the years over | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their Static-99R score. But for the initial classification |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? A. Yes. But they went back and forth over the years over who could score it. Psychologists could always score | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their Static-99R score. But for the initial classification of which, whether they went into something that |
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| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? A. Yes. But they went back and forth over the years over who could score it. Psychologists could always score it, but for some years, they allowed probation and parole officers to score it as well. Q. And how is the Static-99R used by the Wisconsin | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their Static-99R score. But for the initial classification of which, whether they went into something that resembled outpatient treatment one or two groups a week, or the intensive treatment program, they did not use Static-99 when I was there. |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? A. Yes. But they went back and forth over the years over who could score it. Psychologists could always score it, but for some years, they allowed probation and parole officers to score it as well. Q. And how is the Static-99R used by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections? | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their Static-99R score. But for the initial classification of which, whether they went into something that resembled outpatient treatment one or two groups a week, or the intensive treatment program, they did not use Static-99 when I was there. Q. Was it used in combination with other assessment |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | Q. When you were consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, do you know if the Wisconsin Department of Corrections used the Static-99R? I mean, I believe you testified that you trained on the Static-99R there? A. Yes. But they went back and forth over the years over who could score it. Psychologists could always score it, but for some years, they allowed probation and parole officers to score it as well. Q. And how is the Static-99R used by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections? A. Well, I've been gone for four years. I don't know how | they do now. Q. Did they use it for treatment decisions? A. Not for the initial treatment decisions. I don't know about after they got in a treatment program if they were ever moved up or down according to their Static-99R score. But for the initial classification of which, whether they went into something that resembled outpatient treatment one or two groups a week, or the intensive treatment program, they did not use Static-99 when I was there. Q. Was it used in combination with other assessment tools? |
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24 (Pages 93 to 96)

Q. I'm going to show you another article. This is an 1 example of people confusing recidivism with 2 article by Helmus that you cite in your report. 2 reoffending. It does degrade professional discretion, 3 MS. AUKERMAN: This is Exhibit 17. We're a 3 generally will degrade the prediction of recidivism. 4 little bit out of order. 4 But here it gives this implicit assumption in all of 5 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 17 was marked.) 5 this, that recidivism is the same thing as reoffending 6 6 BY MS. AUKERMAN: or risk. And we know that the variety -- the 7 7 Q. Do you recognize this article? This article is on undetected offenses, even after they are caught, are 8 8 Static-99. according to Kelly three --A. Yes. 9 9 Q. Well, we'll get to talking about undetected offending. 10 Q. And you cite this in your report, correct? 10 I want you to answer the questions that I'm asking 11 11 12 O. Okay. It discusses -- in this article Helmus and 12 A. I did. coauthors discuss the use of the Static-99, and here Q. So you agree that overrides of actuarial assessments 13 13 tend to lead to an overestimation of recidivism? 14 they write: 14 15 "...although actuarial risk scales like 15 A. Of recidivism in -- yes. 16 the Static-99R cannot account for all 16 Q. Okay. On page 15 of your report, you cite this article by Helmus and -- let me get there, page 15 of 17 risk-relevant information, every study 17 your report -- and Helmus notes that Static-99 is not 18 examining the use of professional discretion 18 19 to adjust actuarial results have found that 19 a comprehensive risk assessment, but writes, "What 20 overrides degrade predictive accuracy." 20 additional information needs to be considered may 21 And it further writes that unstructured overrides in 21 depend on the purpose of the assessment." 22 the Static-99R "tends to lead to overestimation of 22 Do you agree with that statement? 23 23 A. I don't see that on my page 15. Q. Sorry. It is on page 14. It's in the quote from 24 Do you agree with this? 24 A. Well, certainly not the second one. That's another 25 Helmus. 25 Page 97 Page 98 1 A. Yes. I agree it's not a comprehensive risk 1 A. Look. I'm not testifying on the registry. I'm 2 2 testifying on my report and recidivism versus --3 Q. Do you agree that's when additional information needs 3 recidivism versus reoffending. 4 to be considered and may depend on the purpose of the 4 Q. But you testified that the registry affects people's 5 5 lives and is a big deal, correct? assessment? 6 A. Yes and no. I think -- the part I'm not sure I agree 6 A. Yes. I think it is, but I'm not an expert on the 7 with is "...may be fine for routine triage of large 7 registry. 8 numbers of cases." Well, it depends on what you're 8 Q. Okay. So you think the consequences of registration 9 gonna do with that information. 9 are so severe that care should be taken, individual 10 I would consider being put on the registry 10 assessments should be done with care --11 as a big deal, as something that some care should be 11 MR. JAMISON: Objection. Misstates --12 taken with. So I don't -- I don't know what "routine 12 MS. AUKERMAN: -- on the registry? 13 triage of large numbers of cases" she's talking about 13 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Was there an 14 in which she thinks Static-99 is sufficient. There 14 objection? 15 BY MS. AUKERMAN: are issues with Static-99. 15 16 Q. When you say that being put on the registry is a big 16 O. You may answer. THE WITNESS: I lost him for a second. 17 deal, what do you mean by that? 17 A. Well, is that what she's talking about? "...may be MR. JAMISON: Yeah. I objected just 'cause 18 18 19 fine for routine triage of large numbers of cases," 19 it misstates your testimony. You can answer if you 20 "triage" for what? 20 feel like you can. THE WITNESS: I never said "so severe," but 2.1 If she's talking about the registry, I would 21 I do believe it's obvious that the results are not say no. I'm not sure what she's talking about there. 2.2 2.2 23 I do think the registry -- of being put on the 23 trivial. 24 registry affects people's lives so... 24 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 25 Q. How does it affect people's lives? 25 Q. And so because the results are not trivial, you think Page 99 Page 100

that I can think of an outcome where it would be fine that individual assessments to determine whether 1 2 someone should be on the registry needs to be done 2 iust to use Static-99R. 3 3 Q. When you say "how much the triaging will impact the with care? 4 A. If you're going to do an assessment of the individual, 4 individual," what do you mean by that? 5 I do not believe in just using Static-99R. If you're 5 A. Well, I do think that there's a difference in civil 6 6 going to do an individual assessment, I think you're commitments and -- you know, whether they are 7 7 considered intensive-probation supervisees or low-risk going to have to go beyond Static-99R. I would never 8 8 probation supervisees. There's a difference in the use just Static-99R in any assessment. 9 9 levels of confinement, and how long people are Q. So looking at your report -- let me show this to you 10 10 confined, and whether people are confined, and whether 11 Do you have it in front of you, your report? 11 the purpose is just whether they're going to an 12 12 A. Yes, I do. intensive treatment program or a low treatment 13 13 program. I think different interventions affect Q. So your first full paragraph on page 15 it says, 14 14 individuals differently. "whether or not triage in large number of cases," you 15 say that's made -- whether that's fine. You say, 15 Q. And so is it fair to say, then, that the greater the 16 "That may depend on the purpose of the triage and how 16 impact on a person's rights, the more comprehensive 17 much triage it will impact the individual." 17 the risk assessment needs to be? 18 A. Yes. 18 A. Yes. I would say that. 19 Q. In which circumstances do you think using a risk 19 Q. Okay. And your report says that you spent at least 20 20 15 hours at each evaluation that you do, correct? assessment to triage a large number of cases would be 21 21 A. Generally, yes. 22 A. Well, that's what I'm questioning. I'm not sure. 22 Q. And that's in the context of determining whether a 23 23 Somebody is gonna have to explain to me what she means person were made indefinitely detained, correct? 24 by "triage in a large number of cases," and that's 2.4 A. Detained for another year. I don't decide whether 25 2.5 what I'm saying. Triaging for what? I don't know they are indefinitely retained. I only decide my Page 101 Page 102 1 recommendation as to whether they're ready for 1 Q. But that's a part of your assessment in those cases, 2 transition or release. 2 is what's the status of the person's mental 3 Q. But your evaluations, the comprehensive evaluations 3 abnormality? 4 that you do, are in the context of determining whether 4 A. Yes. 5 5 a person will remain detained for another year? Q. And then are they more likely than not to commit 6 A. Yes. Well, no. I do address -- my job is also to 6 another sexual violent offense, correct? 7 address transitional release. They would be retained. 7 A. Yes. Are they still more likely than not. 8 8 They would still be civilly committed under Q. Okay. That's a fair correction. 9 transitional release. It just works to integrate them 9 So in the conclusion to your report on page 10 within the community. So I just don't decide on 10 16 at the very end you say, quote: 11 release. I decide on my opinion of whether they're 11 "If there are issues with the method 12 12 ready for the next phase in treatment. that is being used to determine who belongs on 13 13 Q. Right. But I guess my question is, or the point here the Michigan Registry, they will not be solved 14 is that the comprehensive risk assessment you do has 14 by substituting Static-99R as a stand-alone 15 15 the potential to determine whether someone will spend instrument." End quote. another year detained, correct? 16 16 Do you know what method is currently being used who is 17 17 A. Yes. It has a potential. subject to registration in Michigan? 18 Q. Okay. And you also have to determine if the person 18 A. I believe it's the nature of the current offense. 19 has a mental abnormality and is more likely than not 19 Q. When you say "the nature of the current offense," what 20 to commit another sexually violent offense, correct? 20 do you mean? 21 A. Well, for the re-evals, they all were diagnosed with a 21 **A.** I don't know specifically which offenses they are put 22 2.2 mental abnormality. The question is do they have on the registry and which they don't since I wasn't 23 control of it, have they learned interventions that 23 asked to testify about that. 24 will manage it. These mental abnormalities don't 24 Q. Do you know if it's a conviction-based registry? 25 25 usually just go poof. They require interventions. A. I would assume it is, but no. I'm not testifying on Page 103 Page 104

| 1 | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | the registry. | 1 kind of accuracy. |
| 2 | Q. And you say "if there are issues with the method that | 2 Q. So to improve the accuracy, you need to do things in |
| 3 | is being used" | addition to the Static-99? |
| 4 | What issues are there with that method? | 4 A. You would need one way to improve accuracy I |
| 5 | A. Well, that's what I'm saying. I'm not addressing what | don't know if anybody suggested any others would be |
| 6 | method is currently being used. I wasn't asked to. | to do a comprehensive assessment. That's very time |
| 7 | But, presumably, if Karl is recommending Static-99, he | 7 consuming. |
| 8 | feels that there are issues with the current methods. | |
| | | , |
| 9 | In fact, I think oh, it was in his report, not | · · |
| 10 | mine, where he said there were issues with the current | the issue of reoffending versus recidivism and some of |
| 11 | method. And if there are, I just I don't think | the some of the fairly dramatic ways in which |
| 12 | you're gonna get anywhere. I think using Static-99 | 12 recidivism and reoffending differ. |
| 13 | alone is misleading. | Q. Okay. So let's talk about that. I know you've been |
| 14 | Q. So you're not saying that a conviction-based method is | 14 wanting to talk about that all morning, so let's get |
| 15 | an appropriate method, correct? | 15 to that. |
| 16 | A. No. I'm not addressing that issue one way or the | 16 We've talked about before how you define |
| 17 | other. | 17 recidivism versus reoffending and that you use the |
| 18 | Q. Okay. You're simply saying that if there are problems | 18 term reoffending to mean committing another sexual |
| 19 | with a conviction-based registry, the answer is to do | 19 offense. Let's go back to page 1 of your report, and |
| 20 | individual assessments that are more comprehensive | 20 on the last bullet on page 1 you say, quote: |
| 21 | than just the Static-99? | 21 "In reality, because of the large number |
| 22 | A. I'm saying I wouldn't use Static-99 as a replacement, | of undetected offenses, there is no reliable |
| 23 | yes. If you're going to do an individual assessment, | 23 information on reoffending rates." End quote. |
| 24 | which apparently they are not now, then you are going | 24 Do you still agree with that statement? |
| 25 | to have to go beyond Static-99 if you want to get any | 25 A. Yes. We know very little actually about reoffending. |
| | | |
| | Page 105 | Page 106 |
| 1 | O Olmo Como la modata de la la modal di | 1 |
| 1 | Q. Okay. So we know that not all sexual crimes are | offending as the offenders based on offender admissions. And we have some based on polygraphs. |
| 2 | reported or detected, correct? | 1 78 1 |
| 3 | A. Only a small minority. | But it's more common not to separate them out |
| 4 | Q. But we don't have reliable information on the rates | 4 according to when did you commit this offense. |
| 5 | that people who have been convicted by the criminal | 5 Q. So the research on undetected offending doesn't |
| 6 | legal system commit more than one offense? | 6 typically separate out whether the undetected |
| 7 | A. Well, we have some information from sex offender | 7 offending occurred prior to the conviction or after |
| 8 | reports. | 8 the conviction, correct? |
| 9 | Q. Okay. We don't have reliable information to know how | 9 A. No, a lot of it doesn't. |
| 10 | many people who have been convicted commit further | 10 Q. Okay. |
| 11 | offenses after conviction, correct? | 11 A. It doesn't. |
| 12 | A. Well, we have some information. I should have said | Q. Okay. We also don't have reliable information on the |
| 13 | that. But because we do have some studies like the | rates that people who've never been detected by the |
| 14 | Kelly study which looked at specifically undetected | 14 criminal legal system commit more than one offense, |
| 15 | offenses. But mostly you're right. We don't have the | 15 correct, have never been convicted? |
| 16 | same amount of information on reoffending that we have | 16 A. No. You don't have reliable rates. We can make |
| 17 | on recidivism. | estimates about the size of the population by looking |
| 18 | Q. So we don't have reliable information on how many | more closely at the victim literature which I wish |
| 19 | people with convictions have committed more than one | they would, the researchers would, so we can get some |
| 20 | offense before conviction, right? | 20 idea. I mean, we know that 15 percent of offenses are |
| 21 | A. Well, as I said, we have more information on that | reported to police, and 1 to 2 percent of all sexual |
| 22 | issue than we have on how many commit offenses after | 22 offenses actually result of convictions. |
| 23 | their first conviction. For example, I don't believe | Q. So the people who have not been convicted of sexual |
| 24 | the Weinrott and Saylor study distinguished between | 24 offenses are not on registries, correct? |
| 25 | the two, but they did have data on the undetected | 25 A. No, they're not. |
| | | |
| | Page 107 | Page 108 |

Q. Okay. And you said in your report research showing 1 getting caught, correct? 2 that 95 percent of sex offenses are committed by 2 A. I don't think Sandler has data on that to the best of 3 3 people who have not been previously convicted of a sex my memory. 4 offense, correct? 4 Q. Okay. So you talk about the Sandler. You talk about 5 the 95 percent in the Sandler study on page 10 of your 5 A. That's the Sandler study. 6 6 Q. Yes. And of that 95 percent, we don't know how many report. Let's go there. 7 7 have committed additional offenses beyond those they You say the question isn't whether people 8 8 with convictions or people without convictions are were convicted of. Meaning, they might have committed 9 9 committing the most sex offenses. You say the one or five before they got convicted, correct? 10 10 A. I don't remember the Sandler study having any data on question is whether there is any reason to think that 11 that. It might, but I don't remember if it did. 11 the percent of offenses reported to the police differs 12 12 Q. Is it fair to say that for the 95 percent of sex between offenders not previously convicted and 13 13 offenders who have been. And then you conclude, offenses that are committed by people who are not on 14 14 registries, we don't know how many times those people quote: 15 might have offended, correct? 15 "...there is no compelling evidence to 16 A. Well, according to Sandler, I believe that was a 16 suggest the percentage [sic] of reported 17 17 registry study, and 95 percent of the new offenses offenses is different between those with no previous convictions and those who do." End 18 were done by people who had not been caught before. 18 19 Q. Right. But my question is a little bit different. My 19 20 question is for those people who were never caught --20 Do you still agree with that statement? 2.1 21 or, excuse me. 22 For those people who only now got caught, 22 Q. This case concerns people on sex offender registries 23 whose offense has been detected and who have been 23 right? This is their first offense. They weren't on 24 furnished. 2.4 a registry, but they committed a sexual offense. We 2.5 don't know how many offenses they committed before 2.5 A. Excuse me. I didn't hear that. Page 109 Page 110 Q. I'm sorry. 1 more undetected offenses at every point than there 2 A. The sound got jumbled for a second. 2 were detected. 3 Q. Sorry about that. So this case concerns people on sex 3 Q. So just to be clear, when in your report you're 4 offender registries whose offenses have been detected 4 discussing undetected offending, that relates to how 5 or at least an offense has been detected and who have 5 much sexual crime is not detected, regardless of 6 6 whether it occurred before or after conviction, 7 7 We talked about this before but with the correct? 8 8 A. That depends on the context in which I am using it in. exception of the Kelly study, none of the research 9 that you cited differentiates between repeat offenses 9 For example, in this last question, we were talking 10 that occur before conviction and repeat offenses that 10 about Kelly's findings which have to do with the 11 occur after conviction, correct? 11 impact of sanctions, so I was talking about after a 12 12 A. Well, I don't think so, but I will after the sanction. 13 deposition go back and double check this. But I think 13 Q. Is there anywhere in your report other than the 14 in certainly the majority of the studies, just look at 14 discussion of Kelly where you talk about undetected 15 15 offending as referring to undetected offending after how many undetected offenses the person has had. 16 Q. And the Kelly study shows a higher detection rate 16 conviction? 17 17 after conviction, correct? A. Not specifically, I don't think. 18 **A.** Well, relatively speaking, it was still only a third 18 Q. Okay. So in undetected offending as I understand it, 19 of the total offenses. They had three times as many 19 right, it's by definition not reported to the criminal 20 undetected offenses as detected after. 20 legal system. Otherwise, it would have been detected. 21 Q. But the detection rate was higher after conviction 2.1 And your report discusses two basic types of 22 even though it was still not a size we would like? 2.2 studies that try to estimate undetected offending. 23 A. Only up to the first sanction, but it was --23 The first of those is victim surveys, right? 24 O. After the first sanction, correct. 24 A. Yes. 25 25 A. There's still a minority of the offenses that were far Q. One way. And then the second of those are studies Page 111 Page 112

based on reporting by offenders about the offenses 1 type of crime. Is that fair to say? 2 they've committed, right? 2 A. Yes. 3 A. Well, first of all, by detected, I mean that are 3 Q. And --4 charged or as charged and/or convicted. I don't mean 4 A. As I said, there are other kinds of victim surveys like research on what factors lead to disclosures and that someone found out about it but then wasn't 5 6 prosecuted. 6 what don't. 7 7 Q. Right. So we're talking about detected by the Q. Okay. 8 criminal legal system in some way? 8 A. With that exception, yes. Go ahead. 9 9 Q. Okay. And doesn't that type of research provide us A. Yes. 10 10 Q. But there's basically these two types of research, information about the amount of crime that's out there 11 victim surveys and offender surveys, right, to try to 11 that's undetected by looking at the difference between get at what that undetected offending might me? 12 12 how much crime victims report and how much crime is 13 A. Oddly. But there are also -- well, I guess you could 13 reported to the police, so you can get a sense of how say they're victim surveys. There are a large scale 14 14 much undetected crime is out there? Is that fair? 15 of victim surveys, and then there's surveys of things 15 A. That's one type of victim survey, yes. 16 like disclosure rates between kids who were molested 16 Q. But those victim surveys can't tell us whether that 17 undetected crime is being committed by people with by a relative versus kids who were molested by someone 17 18 outside the family. 18 past convictions who are on registries or previously 19 So they are not necessarily broad 19 undetected offenders, correct? 20 sociological victim surveys. It's also the disclosure 20 A. Generally, it cannot. 21 research as relevant. But, yes, in general, if you're 21 Q. Okay. Would you agree that survey results can be 22 talking about sexual abuse, you're either surveying 22 impacted by factors of the size and composition of the 23 victims, or you're surveying offenders. 23 survey sample? 24 A. Of course. Q. So victim surveys are a way to measure how many people 2.4 2.5 are reporting having been the victim of a particular 25 Q. Or the questions asked? Page 113 Page 114 A. Definitely the questions asked. 1 Q. Okay. And they do an annual victimization survey with 2 Q. And the response rate? 2 a large national random sample; is that right? 3 A. Yes. 3 4 Q. Okay. And in surveying people about whether they have 4 Q. And did you say that many scholars rely on BJS data, 5 been a victim of a sexual crime and how you define 5 including the National Crime Victimization Survey? 6 would constitutes a sex crime could affect the 6 A. Rely on what data? 7 results, correct? 7 Q. The Bureau of Justice Statistics BJS data? 8 8 **A.** It's usually included. They are a number of them 9 Q. Now, the studies you've set in your report have ranges 9 based on the surveys, on offender surveys, and that 10 of dates going back to 1984 and up to 2015. 10 one is usually included. 11 Does that sound about right? 11 Q. And that scholars rely on that pretty routinely, 12 A. Well, I also reference things like Helmus's 2021 12 13 study; I believe. So, no, it does have higher than 13 **A.** Along with other data. I wouldn't say they rely on 14 14 that alone. It's one of the surveys that people use. 15 15 Q. Okay. So they refute -- you report you find reporting Q. Let me show you -- this is a report from the Bureau of 16 16 rates of between 6 percent and 32 percent, I believe, Justice Statistics reporting crime to the police. 17 17 in the studies that you've described? It's about reporting rates published in 2003. (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 9 was marked.) 18 A. Yes. I don't know if I -- yes. In general, that's 18 19 the range of reporting, right. So I think those 6 and 19 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 20 32 are outliers. 20 Q. Do you see that on your screen? 21 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the Bureau of Justice 2.1 A. I do. 22 22 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with this report at all? Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey? 23 A. Yes. But I don't know -- if you asked me what the 2.3 24 rates are for that, I can't tell you automatically. 24 O. What's that? 25 A. "Yes." But it's part of the research that I've read. 25 Page 115 Page 116

A. Yes. That's fair to say. But they tend to group Q. You are familiar with this report? 1 2 A. Can I cite the statistics from memory, no, but yes. 2 between 6 and 32 percent. 3 Q. And going down to Table 1, do you see that they are 3 Q. Okay. And so even though the Bureau of Justice 4 reporting that they show a reporting rate for rape and 4 Statistics and the Department of Justice has a 5 5 sexual assault of 48 percent? Do you see that? national sample, the National Crime Victimization 6 6 Survey, you would disregard that survey? 7 7 Q. Do you see that the accompany text says, with the A. I think it's definitely an outlier. And after the 8 exception of robbery, there appear differences in the 8 deposition, I will go back and see if I can find out percentage of "...sexual assault and other violent why, what the characteristics of that study are that 9 9 10 10 crimes reported to the police were not statistically make it different from so many other studies. 11 significant." 11 Q. On page 2 of your report you say -- let me see if I 12 12 Do you see that? can find it here. It's the second bullet on page 2 of 13 13 you report. It says: A. Yes. 14 Q. You didn't include the NCVS data in your report. Did "Victims report some types of offenders, 14 15 15 e.g., extra-familial and stranger offenders, 16 A. I did not. I think that is a real outlier and 16 more than they do other types, e.g., familial 17 17 possibly related to the fact that it only surveys and familiar " people 12 and up, so they miss the entire group of Correct? 18 18 people who are molested as children. 19 19 20 20 Q. And then on page 13 you talk about how the research Q. Okay. Is it fair to say that --2.1 A. Whether that's the reason or not, that is a real 21 specifically shows that reporting rates are lower for 22 22 incest offenses, correct? Q. Is it fair to say that different studies reach 23 23 Q. And so some of the factors that make familial victims 2.4 different conclusions about the percentage of sexual 2.4 2.5 crimes that are reported? 25 of abuse having to report is a fear that they might Page 117 Page 118 not be believed, correct? 1 don't have that information. 2 2 Q. So we don't know what the reporting rates are where a 3 Q. Or that they're worried about, you know, living with 3 person is reporting reoffending by someone who has 4 the perpetrator, outing somebody's member of their 4 already been convicted, correct? 5 5 family as an offender? A. I have -- I don't know how to answer that. Static-99 6 6 underestimates the risk of incest offenders. 7 Q. So the research about incest reporting rates, that 7 Q. That's not my question, Dr. Salter. My question is 8 8 relates to the initial reporting of abuse, correct? whether we know what the reporting rates are for 9 9 A. Well, incest typically goes on for a long period of reoffending. What the reporting rates are for 10 time, and what they found -- so it's almost never 10 familial offenses where a person is reporting 11 reported immediately. I'm not sure what you're asking 11 reoffending by someone who has already been convicted. 12 12 by the "initial." A. And I answered that. Victims don't have that 13 13 Q. I guess when it's first reported to authorities, when information. 14 abuse that's happening is first reported to 14 Q. So we don't know what those rates are, correct? 15 authorities. It might be years later, but when it's 15 A. This is based on victim samples. I can tell you 16 16 first reported to authorities. clinically that most of the incest offenders that I've 17 17 A. Okay. Yes, the -- ask the question again. seen are the victims, who were victims of incest 18 Q. So the studies about reporting rates in familial 18 offenders, it went on for years. And they were offenses deal with when abuse is first reported to 19 never -- if they were -- they were typically not even 19 20 police authorities? 20 included in the criminal justice figures because by 21 2.1 A. Or if it's reported, yes. the time the kids reported it, they were adults and 22 Q. Okay. Do any of the studies you cite examine how 22 the statute of limitations have expired. 23 frequently familial offenses are reported against 23 Q. So the reporting you're talking about, underreporting 24 someone who has already been convicted of a sex crime? 24 or lower rates of reporting is abuse that might go on 25 25 A. No. These are victim surveys. The victims typically for a longer period of time, correct? Page 119 Page 120

A. I'm talking about the fact that Static-99 has a 1 A. It's usually worse. 2 variable called incest offending, and in that variable 2 Q. You think that reporting is less likely to happen 3 3 it says if you've only committed offenses in the after someone has already been convicted? 4 family, you get a lower score. 4 **A.** Yes, in my clinical experience, the disruption to the 5 Q. But you're not answering my question, Dr. Salter. My 5 family, the loss of financial support. I believe it's 6 6 question -- let me restate my question to make sure Marshall who has said that he followed up with a group 7 7 that we're talking about the same thing. of kids who have reported abuse and asked them if it 8 8 My question is can you cite research that happened again, would they report it. And 100 percent 9 9 looks at the reporting rates for familial offenses said no, so no --10 10 where a person already has been -- where the offender Q. But that's not -- that study is not dealing with 11 has already been convicted of a sex offense? 11 whether people actually report it but whether they 12 12 A. And I'm telling you that the research in victims would have reported it, correct? 13 13 doesn't usually have that data. A. Whether they would report, and they said no 'cause 14 Q. Okay. Thank you. So we talked about some of the 14 they're traumatized by the court process. I certainly 15 reasons why familial crimes might be less frequently 15 clinically have no evidence that they would be more 16 reported, right? 16 likely to report a second time. My belief is they'd 17 Like victims might be hesitant to out a 17 be less likely. 18 family member who is an offender, correct? 18 Q. Okay. But that's based on your personal experience as 19 19 a clinician, correct? 20 Q. Or the child might not be -- be afraid that they might 20 A. It's partly based on that. It's also true. We have 2.1 not be believed, correct? 21 some research that says that court harms children. 22 A. Yes. 22 Q. But we don't have research on reporting after a person Q. Okay. Could those factors change once the family has 23 23 has been convicted of a familial offense, correct? already been -- where the family member has already 2.4 24 A. Of a familial offense, I don't know of any. 2.5 been outed as an offender? 25 Q. Okay. Thank you. We talked about victim surveys. Page 121 Page 122 1 Let's talk about self-report surveys of people who 1 relevant to a discussion of whether you can rely on 2 2 recidivism. The major study in that group that looked 3 Would you agree that survey results for 3 at SVP people who have been committed was the Kelly 4 self-reports would be affected by the size and 4 study. Most of the studies had people who had then 5 composition of the sample? 5 committed crimes like the Weinroff and Saylor, et 6 A. All research is affected by the size and composition 6 cetera, but were not SVPs. 7 of the sample. 7 Q. So one of the studies you cite is the Bourke and Q. A number of the studies you cite suggest that people 8 8 Hernandez study --9 in the sample groups in those studies have a large 9 A. Yes. 10 number of undetected victims. 10 Q. -- about child abusive materials. Are you aware that 11 Do you believe that studies showing large 11 the authors of that study, Hernandez has disavowed 12 12 numbers of victims for those particular sample groups your interpretation of that study writing that, quote: 13 13 can be generalized to apply to people with sex "The argument that the majority of child 14 offenses generally? 14 pornography offenders are in the context of 15 15 A. I'm not sure how you're asking that, but yes. I sexual offenders and they're a dangerous believe that there's data and information in those 16 16 predator simply is not supported by the 17 17 studies which is relevant to sex offenders generally. scientific evidence." 18 Q. So you think -- are you testifying that the rates of 18 Were you aware that Hernandez has disavowed the 19 undetected offending for people who are committed as 19 interpretation you have of his study, of that study? 20 sexually violent predators and studies done on those 20 A. Well, first of all, there were two studies. Hernandez 21 2.1 and Bourke was involved would both of them. Hernandez would be the same as the rates of reoffending for 22 2.2 somebody who, you know, is convicted of a sex offense was involved with one of them. 23 for sleeping with an underage girlfriend? 23 The one that Hernandez was involved with had 24 A. No. I'm not saying that. I'm saying the literature 24 a flaw in it, and that had to do with -- I think they 25 25 in undetected offenses generally is consistent and is included some people. And I don't remember it Page 123 Page 124

exactly, but I think they included some people who 1 criticisms of either the second study or Bourke has. 2 did -- who distributed pornography or had some kind of 2 I don't know if I reported it. Bourke has a series of 3 3 other offense rather than simply downloading three other studies that were done that also found 4 pornography. So Bourke redid the study excluding 4 high rates of hands-on offending at usually based on 5 those and got the same results. 5 polygraph results. But where is that? Where are you referring 6 6 Q. You didn't include any of those criticisms in your 7 7 report. Did you? to in my report? 8 Q. It's the discussion of Bourke and Hernandez. Let me 8 A. No. 9 see if I can find it. 9 Q. Okay. Are you aware that at least one federal court 10 10 A. If you find the page number, let me know. has rejected reliance on that study? 11 Q. It's on Page 12. My question is specifically were you 11 A. On the Hernandez study or the other Bourke and 12 aware that Hernandez has disavowed the interpretation 12 Hernandez? 13 of the study that you gave? 13 Q. The Bourke and Hernandez study. Are you aware of 14 14 A. Yes. that? 15 Q. Okay. But you didn't note that Hernandez has 15 A. No. I don't remember. 16 disavowed your interpretation in your report, correct? 16 Q. Are you familiar with the American Psychological 17 A. 'Cause my understanding is he was under quite a bit of 17 Association of Guidelines For Forensic Psychology? A. I haven't read them recently, but yes. I'm aware of 18 pressure from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 18 Bourke resigned. He took a different job and did a 19 19 20 20 Q. Let me show you those. study free of their interference, and it got the same 2.1 results or similar. So the results stood up on 21 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 10 was marked.) 22 replication. 22 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 23 Q. Are you aware that many scholars have criticized both 23 Q. Do you see those? 2.4 the study and it's misinterpretation? 2.4 A. It's pretty small, but yes. 2.5 A. Well the first study, I'm not aware of valid 25 Q. Let me make that bigger. Do you see that better now? Page 125 Page 126 1 Correct? 1 2 Q. And would you agree that those guidelines apply to 2 A. Yes. 3 your work in this case? 3 Q. And do you see the Guidelines 11.01? Let's scroll 4 4 down to that. It requires that "...forensic A. Yes. 5 Q. Okay. In looking at Guideline 1.02, that guideline 5 practitioners do not distort or withhold relevant 6 requires forensic practitioners to seek "to represent 6 evidence or opinion in" written -- "in reports or 7 7 alternative perspectives, including data, studies, or testimony," correct? 8 8 evidence on both sides of the question, in an 9 accurate, fair and professional manner, and strive to 9 Q. So basically, these requirements are to fairly 10 weigh and present" -- wait. I might be looking at the 10 describe the research and also point out -- and also make clear if there's criticism of research. 11 wrong one. 11 12 12 A. I can't see what you're talking about. I think I can Is that fair to say? 13 13 A. Well, yes. Although, you would never finish a report 14 Q. I think it's further down. Okay. I'm sorry. Can you 14 if you included all the commentary on it, on the 15 15 see that now? 16 Q. But is it fair to say that where a piece of research 16 A. Yes. 17 17 Q. So it says: has been debunked or heavily criticized, that's 18 "When providing educational services, 18 something that you should note in your report? 19 A. No. If you take out the Hernandez study, the other 19 forensic practitioners seek to represent 20 20 studies get the same results. The Hernandez study, alternative perspectives, including data, 21 essentially, was replicated with other research. I 21 studies, or evidence on both sides of the 22 don't think I have -- and the research that Karl 22 question, in an accurate, fair and 23 professional manner, and strive to weigh and 23 cites, that other people cite, there is always 24 present all views, facts, or opinions 24 somebody out there criticizing that research. When I 25 impartially." 25 thought it was relevant, for example, in the Scurich Page 127 Page 128

study where there wasn't other studies that replicated has been very widely criticized? 1 2 the findings, I did say Abbott has criticized this on 2 A. Let's see. Where is it? 3 3 Q. Let me see. It's page 8; I believe. statistical grounds. 4 So I do believe that I have been impartial 4 A. I don't see it. Oh, yeah. Wait a minute. 5 and fair in this report, and I don't believe, not 5 Q. The top of the page, the first not full paragraph. 6 A. Yes. But I'm not sure if that's been criticized 6 including the research in the Bourke and Hernandez --7 7 because it isn't accurate or because people just don't which frankly, after reading the study, I don't even 8 think was fair or accurate -- makes my report any less 8 like the findings. 9 9 Q. But you're aware that it's been widely criticized? impartial. 10 Q. So in Scurich, you would agree that that has been 10 A. All of these studies including Static-99 have been 11 widely criticized, correct? 11 A. Scurich was criticized by Abbott for the statistical 12 Q. But you didn't include those criticisms in your 12 13 analysis. But, again, you've got the problem that report, correct? 13 14 Scurich's findings are similar to findings from a wide A. I didn't include criticisms in the report when I 14 15 variety of research. 15 didn't think they were relevant because the literature 16 Q. Has Scurich been criticized by other scholars as well? 16 was consistent with a wide variety of other studies 17 that had the same reports. That kind of speaks to how 17 A. All of these studies have, and all of the ones that Karl Hanson cited have. And Static-99 has been 18 18 valid the criticism was. 19 criticized -- I didn't even include that -- by 19 Q. So let me look at -- I'm just gonna go to another 20 researchers. You have to figure out what you think is 20 article. This is Exhibit 11, and let's just talk a 2.1 fair and accurate and include it. 21 little bit more, then maybe we can take a short break. 22 Q. So, for example, the Langevin study -- I don't know if 22 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 11 was marked.) 23 I'm pronouncing that correctly -- on page 8. 23 BY MS. AUKERMAN: 24 A. "Langevin." Q. Showing you Exhibit 11, this is an article on 24 25 Q. Langevin that you cite, are you aware that that study 25 misperceptions about child sex offenders by Kelly Page 129 Page 130 Richards put out by the Australian Institute of 1 females and 4.4 for male victims. 2 Criminology. 2 Do you see that? 3 Are you familiar with this? 3 A. Yes. 4 A. I've seen it, but in all honesty, I don't remember it. 4 Q. So you were suggesting in your work the victim range 5 5 Q. Okay. So let's scroll down to page 5 here. I'm of 20 to 150, correct? 6 sorry. It's page 4. This is an article that 6 A. No. I was accurately quoting a research study. That 7 discusses common misperceptions about child sexual 7 wasn't my finding. That was Abel's finding, and it 8 8 offending and child sex offenses. And it says one of was an important finding. 9 the common misperceptions is at the time an offender 9 Q. Right. But you neglected to mention that while the 10 is detected, he has victimized hundreds of children. 10 average was 20, the average of victims is 20, you 11 And then it goes on to say that the 11 failed to disclose that the medium number is 1.3. 12 12 misperception has even -- quote, the "misperception You failed to disclose that, correct? 13 13 has even permeated the academic literature on child **A.** Apparently. I don't remember in the book. But I'm 14 sex offenders." And then it cites to you and your 14 assuming she's correct that I used the average rather 15 15 book, Predators, as an example of the way that this than the median. 16 misperception has permeated the academic literature. 16 Q. Do you think that talking about 20 victims when the 17 17 It goes on to quote you as saying that men median is actually 1.3 is consistent with the APA 18 who molest out-of-home female children average 20 18 guidelines that you should not distort or withhold 19 victims and men who molest out-of-home male victims 19 relevant evidence? 20 average 150 victims. 20 A. I did not distort relevant evidence, and I do stand by 21 2.1 And then it's accurate to say -- then the reporting Abel's findings in that matter. 22 22 MS. AUKERMAN: Okay. Why don't we take -report goes on to criticize your discussion of the 23 literature as, quote (as read), "strictly speaking, 23 can we take a five-minute break, or do you need more 24 correct," unquote, but is failing to report key 24 time than that? 25 25 findings that the median number of victims is 1.3 for MR. JAMISON: Do you know how much more you Page 131 Page 132

| A. We didn't teach courses. I was in the department of psychiatric, sput at his timight be nice to have a five-minute break. THE WITNESS I need a five-minute break. MS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) BYMS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) BYMS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) BYMS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) BYMS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) BYMS. AUKERMAN: Yes. Okay. Let's do that. (From 2:12 pm. to 2:18 pm., recess was taken.) Q. Q. You got your Ph. D. in 1977, correct? A. Yes. (Q. You got your Ph. D. in 1977, correct?) A. Yes. (Q. And then it looks like you spent about a decade doing some teaching and working in programs focused on parents in distress and children at risk, correct?) A. Parents in Distress was a child abuse program. (2) Children at Risk was a child abuse program. (2) And then it looks like you taught at Dartmouth as an assistant professor from 1981 to 1988 and as an adjunct from 1988 to 1996; is that right? A. Yes. (2) What courses did you teach? Page 133 A. Yes. Well, Steve Caris (phonetic), the pediatrician, and 1 started programs, wrote grants, and did some research. But, really, I think most of my time was chinical in one way or another. Q. Okay. And then starting in 1988 until 1996 - although, I guess we talked about how you had a private practice, but we talked about cartir rhow the CV is incorrect in that. The private practice actually extended longer than that, correct? A. Well, don't know the CV is incorrect, but it looks like programs for the private practice. A. Well, don't know there. V is incorrect, but it looks like private practice. (2) Q. Okay. Dath the starting in 1988 until 1996 - although, I guess we talked about how you had a private practice, but we talked about cartir rhow the CV is incorrect, | | | 1 | |
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| Twas director of psychosocial education for taken, Starken Staken S | | | | |
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| 11 You are trained as a clinical psychologist, correct, Dr. Salter? 12 correct, Dr. Salter? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. You got your Ph.D. in 1977, correct? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. And then it looks like you spent about a decade doing some teaching and working in programs focused on parents in distress and children at risk, correct? 17 A. Parents in Distress was a child abuse program. 18 Q. And then it looks like you taught at Dartmouth as an assixtant professor from 1981 to 1988 and as an 22 assistant professor from 1981 to 1988 and as an 23 adjunct from 1988 to 1996; is that right? 24 A. Yes. 25 Q. What courses did you teach? 26 Q. What courses did you teach? 27 A. Yes. Well, Steve Caris (phonetic), the pediatrician, and I started programs, wrote grants, and did some research. But, really, I think most of my time was clinical in one way or another. 26 Q. Okay. And then starting in 1988 until 1996—although, I guess we talked about the vyou had a private practice, but we talked about carlier how the CV is incorrect in that. The private practice after I moved. 27 A. Well, I don't know that the CV is incorrect? 28 A. Well, I don't know that the CV is incorrect; but it looks like Judin't include the brief private practice after I moved. 39 Q. Okay. But you stopped treating patients, and we talked earlier about the type of patients that I saw primarily in my Wisconsin private practice. 30 Q. Okay. 31 A. Well, we talked about the type of patients that I saw primarily in my Wisconsin private practice. 31 A. Well, we talked about the type of patients that I saw primarily in my Wisconsin private practice. 32 A. Well, we talked about the type of patients that I saw primarily in my Wisconsin private practice. 33 Page 134 34 In word a child abuse program. 20 Parents in Distress Program. So I had responsibilities for supervising residents in various programs that I was involved in. I occasionally—I lectured there a couple of times, but that's all. Q. Okay. But the medical school. I lectured there a couple of times, but that's all. Q. Okay. | | | | = = |
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| 21 Q. And then it looks like you taught at Dartmouth as an assistant professor from 1981 to 1988 and as an adjunct from 1988 to 1996; is that right? 22 A. Yes. 23 Q. What courses did you teach? 24 A. Yes. 25 Q. What courses did you teach? 26 Page 133 27 Page 134 28 Page 134 29 Page 134 20 Okay, So your work was primarily clinical and supervising other and supervising residents in a Page 134 29 Page 134 20 Page 134 21 Page 134 22 Page 134 23 Page 134 24 A. Yes. Well, Steve Caris (phonetic), the pediatrician, and I started programs, wrote grants, and did some research. But, really, I think most of my time was clinical in one way or another. 29 Q. Okay, And then starting in 1988 until 1996 although, I guess we talked about the wy ou had a private practice, but we talked about the work of actually extended longer than that, correct? 20 A. Well, Idon't know that the CV is incorrect, but it looks like I didn't include the brief private practice after I moved. 20 Okay, But you stopped treating patients, and we talked aerlier about the type of patients that I was involved in. I occasionally - I didn't teach any courses at the medical school. I lectured there a couple of times, but that's all. 20 Okay, So your work was primarily clinical and supervising other | 19 | | 19 | |
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| 25 Q. And you stopped treating patients did you stop in 25 I did training. I initially did, I think, | 25 | Q. And you stopped treating patients did you stop in | 25 | I did training. I initially did, I think, |
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| Page 135 Page 136 | | Page 135 | | Page 136 |

five days of training. I helped write the curriculum, 1 A. Mostly any organization, type of organization, that's 2 and I, you know, met with them once a month and 2 involved with sex offenders or violent offenders, a 3 consulted clinically. At one point, I assessed a 3 lot of training for corrections, a lot of mental 4 particular juvenile, but mostly I was training and 4 health trainings, trainings for attorneys, trainings 5 5 supervising clinicians who ran -- who were involved for judges, trainings for probation and parole. I 6 6 with juvenile sex offenders. think the last training I did was for the FBI's 7 7 Q. So this, again, was clinical work or supervising Behavioral Analysis Unit for the new recruits. I 8 8 training for clinical work? train them every year for --9 A. Yes. I'm a clinician. 9 Q. What's -- I'm sorry. I cut you off. Go ahead. 10 Q. Yup, okay. You also talk about the trainings that 10 A. So I trained for some religious organizations. I've 11 you've conducted, and your CV says you conducted 11 never trained for a victim's conference, meaning of trainings on sexual abuse, correct? 12 12 victims. I tend to train professionals who are involved with sex offenders. 13 A. Yes. 13 Q. So let me just -- so on page 3 of your CV, it says you Q. What's the topic of the trainings that you provide? 14 14 15 conducted training on sexual abuse, and then it goes 15 A. Pretty much everything on children, disclosure, child 16 on to list locations for those trainings. And I 16 sexual abuse, impact of child sexual abuse. Let me 17 believe you testified earlier that you charge \$3500 a 17 just pull up some of the names of my slides, and I can tell you. 18 day roughly for the trainings. Is that right? 18 19 A. Well, I do now. When I started out, we charged less. 19 Pathology in thinking of sex offenders, 20 I think I charged 2,000 or something. 20 counterintuitive behaviors, current controversy. I've 21 Q. Okay. Now, there's a lot of these trainings. You 21 done trainings on psychopaths, sadists. I do 22 list a lot of locations but not the organizations that 22 trainings on detecting deception on antisocial 23 you provided the training for. 23 thinking, on child pornography, on staff predators, people -- inmates or other offenders who seduce and 24 What types of organizations do you provide 24 25 25 manipulate staff, on actuarial in Static-99 and trainings for? Page 137 Page 138 1 dynamic factors, on adolescents and the research on 1 what you've actually trained on in the last couple of 2 immature brain, development on child pornography, on 2 3 cognitive distortions, on incest. Those are some of 3 A. Well, FBI this year. I trained on counterintuitive 4 the training that I've done. 4 victim behaviors, current controversy, psychopath, 5 Q. Let's just look quickly just because it's a little 5 sadists, typologies of sex offenders. I don't think I 6 hard to tell from your CV, quite frankly, because you 6 got to detecting deception, but I had it ready. 7 7 don't list the organizations or the topics of each I also trained in the last few years on the 8 national psychologists who work for the National training. 8 9 Let's just look at the first entry here, 9 Security Counsel. That was on the topics that I just 10 March 20, 2022, you say you did a training in 10 mentioned plus antisocial thinking and child 11 Anchorage, Alaska. What was that for? 11 pornography. I trained on nurses recently in 12 A. There are a variety of mental health people there. I 12 Wisconsin remotely, and that was on staff predators. 13 think it was organized by corrections, but they were 13 Those are some of the more recent trainings. 14 outpatient clinicians invited as well. I'm not sure 14 Q. Okay. The one in Des Moines, Iowa, who was that for? 15 if that's the one where the -- wait a minute. Hang on 15 A. When was that? Oh, it doesn't say. 16 16 a second. I got interrupted. Does it say when that was? 17 Anyway. I've done two trainings probably in 17 Q. It says sometime between March 2020-2022. 18 the last five years in Alaska. One got interrupted 18 A. Des Moines, Iowa was on final -- on "final" -- on 19 because I was there for the earthquake. And the 19 counterintuitive behaviors, disclosures, coaching of 20 ceiling fell in, and I had to go home. And I came 20 children, suggestive questioning, something I call 2.1 back at a different time to try to finish. Let me see protective parent panic. I believe that was for a 2.1 if I can pull up that particular training if you want 22 2.2 hospital. 23 Q. And the one in Austin, Texas, who was that for? 2.3 24 Q. I'm just trying to get a sense. We don't have to go 24 A. Well, in '21, I see Des Moines, Alaska, FBI, a high school, CSOT. I don't see Austin. 25 25 into huge detail. I'm just trying to get a sense in Page 139 Page 140

Q. The version of your CV that I have -- I can share my 1 A. Not presentations, no. I have two videos, training 2 2 videos out. One is called Truth, Lies and Sex 3 A. Well, just tell me what's on there. 3 Offenders. It's interviews with offenders, and you 4 Q. It just says 2020 to 2022, Austin, Texas. 4 only see their faces about how they fooled their 5 A. I don't remember. 5 communities, families, victims, parents. 6 Q. It's right here on top of page 4. 6 And the second one -- actually, I think we 7 7 A. No, I understand. But I'm looking for the slides. combined them on one DVD -- is interviews with sadists 8 8 Q. I'm just wondering. I don't necessarily need to know and psychopaths. They don't usually talk to you, so I what you covered, just who it was for. If you don't 9 9 thought it was valuable to put out a video on how they 10 10 recall, that's fine. 11 A. I don't recall. 11 Q. How many copies of these videos have you sold? 12 Q. Okay. Do you recall for Montreal, Canada who that was 12 A. I have no idea. I took it back from Sage because they 13 13 were charging so much that it was ridiculous and put A. Wait a minute. I think that Austin was for a group 14 14 it on my website. I have no idea how many were sold. 15 that had a very odd name, like the angels of 15 Q. It looked like on your website each one costs \$149. 16 something. That's all I remember about Austin. The 16 Is that right? 17 17 computer accident was in 2020, and I did lose some A. I don't think so. I think that's when it was in Sage, 18 data that could not be recovered. 18 but maybe I'm wrong, maybe when they combined the two 19 19 of them. I have somebody running my website. Maybe Q. Okay. You also have a website, correct, 20 20 AnnaSalter.com; is that right? they charge 149. If that's what it says, it must be 21 21 right 'cause the woman who ships them does the 22 22 Q. And you sell video presentations on that? website. 23 23 A. No. I don't do video presentations on that website. Q. Okay. And when were those made? 24 Q. I thought when I went on that website it was possible 24 A. Oh, gosh, many years ago. Probably, I'd say in the 2.5 25 to purchase video presentations? '90s. Page 141 Page 142 Q. Let's look at your CV and look at your publications. 1 mental health professionals in the effective treatment 2 So you have a section here that says Publications, 2 of both victims and offenders through the development 3 Awards & Examples of Workshops. 3 of specialized skills. The book discusses methods of 4 So your CV groups together your 4 treatment of offenders and victims." 5 publications, your awards, and your workshops, 5 Is that an accurate description of the book? 6 6 A. Yes. 7 7 A. Yes. Q. Okay. And that was published in 1988, correct? 8 8 Q. So I want to focus on what you've published. Now, I 9 understand that you also write mystery novels, 9 Q. So 35 years ago. The second book that you have is 10 10 Transforming Trauma: A Guide to Understanding and 11 A. Yes. 11 Treating Adult Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse, 12 12 Q. But let's set those aside because they're probably not correct? 13 that relevant to this, and let's look at the three 13 A. Yes. 14 books that you've written related to sexual offending. 14 Q. And Amazon says this book is, quote, "primarily 15 15 A. Yes. oriented toward treating adult survivors," end quote, Q. So I've highlighted those in blue. Working backwards 16 but, quote, "will also be useful for treating sex 16 17 17 starting at the end, the first one of those books offenders." End quote. 18 was -- hold on. 18 And Amazon talks about how it discusses A. Treating Child Sex Offenders and Victims: A Practical 19 topics such as what clinicians who treat survivors 19 20 20 need to know about sex offenders, the different ways Q. Right. Did I not highlight that in blue? I intended sadistic and non-sadistic offenders think, and 2.1 2.1 22 resolving different footprints they leave in the heads to. Yeah, it should have been in blue. Okay. 2.2 23 Anyway. Training Child Sex Offenders and 2.3 24 Victims: A Practical Guide. And Amazon described 24 Is that an accurate description of the book? 25 25 that book "as a practical manual designed to assist A. Yes. Page 143 Page 144

Q. So it was a guide for treatment professionals? 1 ago? 2 A. Yes. Although, most of the feedback I get has been 2 A. Yes. 3 3 Q. Okay. Now, your CV says that there was a new edition, from victims. 4 Q. Okay. Was it aimed at clinicians? 4 a second edition to be released in the fall of 2019. A. It was aimed at clinicians, but it turns out it was 5 Was the second edition released? 6 6 more useful for victims than I anticipated. A. No. 7 Q. Okay. And so then that was published in 1995, Q. There was not a second edition? 8 8 A. No. The publisher claims there was. I mean, they 9 A. Yes. 9 have labeled it, but it's the same book. 10 10 Q. And then the third book that you've written Q. Okay. So there were changes made to what you 11 is Predators: Pedophiles, Rapists, and other Sex 11 published in 2003? 12 Offenders: Who They Are, How They Operate, and How We 12 A. There were not changes made. 13 Can Protect Our Children, correct? 13 Q. Okay. So if I'm understanding it correctly, you've 14 written two books that are aimed at or intended for 14 15 Q. And Amazon says this, quote, "Dispels the myth about 15 treatment providers and clinicians, and one that was 16 sexual predators and gives us the tools to protect our 16 for a sort of general audience. Is that accurate? 17 17 families and ourselves." A. For treatment providers and clinicians. 1.8 Is that an accurate description? 18 Q. Were any of your books peer reviewed? 19 19 A. Oh, yeah. Before Sage took my first book, they sent 2.0 20 Q. So this book has a general audience, right? it out for peer review, and I'm blanking his name. I 21 21 Meaning, it provides information to parents met him afterwards. Maybe it was Frank Baldwin. 2.2 22 about how to protect their kids and to the public Anyway. It was peer reviewed by several 23 23 about how to protect themselves; is that right? people who publish with Sage Publishing. 2.4 24 A. Yes. Q. This Treating Child Sex Offenders and Victims, is that 2.5 Q. And that was first published in 2003, about 20 years 25 the one you're talking about? Page 145 Page 146 A. I don't know if that's -- that got one. Well, I mean, 1 Q. Correct, 1992? 2 they're all reviewed after you put them out. But if 2 A. Yes. I said "yes." 3 you mean before you put them out, then I the second or 3 Q. Sorry. I didn't hear you. And just very briefly, 4 the third one were, but they all get reviewed. 4 what was that about? 5 Q. Right. I'm talking about the academic peer-reviewed 5 A. Well, it was for -- it was about the incidents in 6 process. So it sounds like the second and third book 6 prevalence of child sexual abuse, how common it is, 7 7 didn't go through any kind of academic peer review? what we know from the literature and epidemiology. 8 8 A. I thought the peer-review process is typically for Q. Okay. And you were saying before that books are 9 9 articles. Typically, books are not reviewed. I think typically peer reviewed, so would that chapter have 10 it was probably an exception because they didn't know 10 been peer reviewed? 11 me that they put out -- they put the initial one out 11 A. I don't know if O'Donohue had it peer reviewed or not. 12 12 for peer review, but I don't think that's typical of I submitted it, and it was accepted. But I don't know 13 books. 13 if there was any process. 14 Q. Okay. So that initial one was sent out for someone to 14 Q. Okay. So then I went through and I highlighted in 15 15 look at it and vouch for it, basically? yellow on your CV what looked to be the articles that 16 16 you've written. I found five that were published in A. Or not, but it was sent out to more than one person; I 17 believe. 17 journals. Q. Okay. Your CV also lists one book chapter here, and Am I missing any published articles listed 18 18 19 that is - at least it looked like a book chapter. 19 on your CV? 2.0 Epidemiology of child sexual abuse, in a volume by 20 A. Well, I don't think so. Q. Okay. So have you published any articles in journals 2.1 Dominique O'Donohue, The Sexual Abuse of Children. 21 Is that a book chapter? other than those listed on the CV? 2.2 2.2 A. Not that I know of. 2.3 2.3 24 Q. And that came out in 1992, correct? 24 Q. Okay. So let's talk briefly about those articles 25 25 A. Yes. starting at the top here. There's an article, Page 147 Page 148

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Confessions of a whistleblower: Lessons learned, in 1 long time ago. 2 the journal Ethics and Behavior. 2 Q. Okay. So then let's look at the next article. This 3 My understanding is that article is about 3 actually should not be highlighted 'cause that's --4 your experience being subject to ethical charges and 4 A. No, that's the training on that. 5 lawsuits; is that right? 5 Q. Yeah. That should not be highlighted. 6 A. Well, by one person, not subject to anybody else. But 6 Okay. So the next one I had -- actually, 7 this one person did sue me for writing -- or for a 7 maybe there's only four articles. 8 8 variety of things, being in a film in Australia that A. There may be. 9 debunked his work, writing a monograph that debunked 9 Q. All right. So I believe there's only four. The next 10 his work. 10 one is Response to the "Abuse of the child sexual 11 He set me up with a phony phone call. A 11 abuse accommodation syndrome" in the Journal of Child 12 woman calls my home, asked for my help in a legal 12 Sexual Abuse. 13 13 case, asked me who he was, and I said he's a hired Do you know whether that article was peer gun. And he sued me with that and tried to take on 14 14 reviewed? 15 ethics charges based on a phony phone call. So it was 15 A. Again, that's a journal that would have done peer 16 about my experience with Ralph Underwager. 16 review. I don't remember any specific feedback on my 17 Eventually, all of it was thrown out. The legal suit 17 article, but I assume all the journals do peer review. was thrown out. The ethics charges were thrown out. 18 18 Q. Okay. But you're not certain? Q. Was that article peer reviewed? A. No, I don't remember. 19 19 20 A. Yeah, I think so because it was in a journal, Ethics 20 Q. Okay. And that was published in '92, correct? 2.1 21 and Behaviors. 22 Q. But do you recall whether it was. Do you know for 22 Q. And then you have an article on Treating Abusive Parents in Child Welfare from 1985, correct? 23 sure that it was peer reviewed, or you just assume it 23 2.4 2.4 2.5 A. I assume it was. I don't remember 'cause it's been a 25 Q. And, again, you don't know whether or not that was Page 149 Page 150 1 1 A. Well, you have to be more specific. 2 A. Again, I assume any article in a reputable journal --2 Q. Well, you share your opinions in that book, right? 3 and these are all reputable -- as peer reviewed. 3 A. The book is based on data. It's based on transcripts. 4 Q. Okay. And then you have an article from 1985, Working 4 I try to illustrate how offenders think by using their 5 with Abused Preschoolers: A Guide for Caretakers, in 5 own words. And sometimes for some topics like 6 Child Welfare, correct? 6 epidemiology, I go to the research literature as well. 7 7 A. Yes. But a lot of it is based -- I'm a clinician. A lot of 8 8 Q. Okay. And, again, you assume it was peer reviewed, it is based on clinical interviews with offenders that 9 but you don't really know? 9 I typed while I was doing them. 10 10 Q. So when you say the book is based on data, what you 11 Q. Okay. So we have a total of four articles published 11 mean is that the book is based on clinical 12 12 between 1985 and 1998, correct? experiences, interviews that you've done, correct? 13 A. Yes. 13 A. It certainly includes those. There are chapters that 14 Q. Okay. So the most recent published journal article 14 include a summary of the research. I think the 15 15 you have is from 1998, right? epidemiology chapter probably only has research in it. 16 16 A. Probably, yes. Q. Okay. 17 Q. I was reading your book, Predators. It's written in 17 A. But, yes, it certainly includes transcripts of 18 the first person; is that right? 18 interviews with offenders. 19 19 Q. Okay. You didn't do any research studies from writing A. Well, some of it is. 20 Q. And it describes your personal experiences? 20 Predators, correct? 21 A. Well, some of it does. It also talks about sadists A. I'm not a researcher. Now, I think Predators does 2.1 22 and psychopaths based on interviews I have done with 22 include one informal study I did in Wisconsin, staff 23 predators where I interviewed a series of offenders them and transcripts. 2.3 24 Q. Okay. And it talks about your views on people who 24 who had seduced multiple staff members. But mostly, I 25 25 commit sex offenses, correct? review the research. It's not based on a study that I Page 151 Page 152

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1 1 A. Well, I can't because in the present job I have or in 2 Q. So you review other people's research. You don't do 2 the job I had before this doing initial evaluations. 3 3 your own research, correct? For example, the 50 percent of offenders that I said 4 A. That's correct. I'm not a researcher. 4 did not meet criteria are released. It doesn't go 5 5 Q. You don't do quantitative analysis, correct? forward to a trial. 6 Q. You said 50 percent of offenders who don't meet 6 A. Well, not for a very long time, no. 7 7 Q. There's a couple of things that struck me reading your criteria. In what context was that? 8 book, and I just wanted to read back some pieces from 8 A. That was when I was working for Iowa doing initial 9 9 sexual SVP evaluations, not the reoffending 10 On page 7, you said, quote, "I want to learn 10 evaluations, the initial ones. And I believe -- I 11 more about sadists, so that I can become better at 11 think I have it somewhere, that I had about a 12 51 percent rate of finding that the people did not evaluating them and testifying against them." End 12 13 meet criteria, so the case ended. So I found more 13 14 Do you still agree with that statement? often for the defense than for the prosecution, but 14 15 A. Well, I can't remember testifying for a sadist. If I 15 that gets twisted in court when people say, "Oh, so 16 stipulate to a sadist being released, I don't testify, 16 you didn't testify for offenders. Did you?" I didn't 17 so if I'm testifying, it is against -- if I'm 17 testify because they were released, and there wasn't a 18 testifying about a sadist, it's against them. 18 trial. 19 Q. So is that broadly true of people with sex offenses? 19 Q. So let me ask about that. How did you track the 20 When you're testifying, you're testifying 20 number of cases you were testifying for -- excuse me. against them? 2.1 21 How did you track the number of cases in 22 A. Yes, because of the job I have. If I stipulate to the 22 which you didn't find that the person didn't meet 23 TRPR release, then I am not called to testify. 23 criteria for commitment? 24 Q. You haven't testified on behalf of persons who A. I don't know if I still have it after the crash, but 24 2.5 committed a sex offense, correct? 25 that's the one thing I kept a list of, was when I was Page 153 Page 154 doing the initial SVP evaluations. And the reason I 1 who was being retained in the first place, right? 2 kept a list is because I would be asked what my 2 These are people that DOC staff was sending 3 percentage was in terms of finding that they met 3 your way, right? 4 criteria or finding that they didn't. So I had an 4 A. Well, we have a sense that they were trying their best 5 active need for it in court. 5 to follow the law which said did the person have a 6 Q. Who was referred for screening for evaluation for an 6 diagnosis that predisposed them to sexual abuse, and 7 7 SVP? were they more likely than not to reoffend. They 8 8 A. Who? often had in-house people who did an evaluation, and 9 Q. Yes. How does that work? 9 based on that -- I don't remember what percent of the 10 Who got sent for evaluation in the first 10 sex offenders they sent forward, but it was certainly 11 11 no more than 8 percent of those. And I cut that down 12 12 A. Well, DOC made -- the Iowa DOC made the first cut in to the top 4 percent based on my evaluation. 1.3 that they took a group of people that they thought 13 Q. And then for the annual evaluations, I believe you 14 were high risk to reoffend. Typically, they were 14 testified earlier that you can't recall how many of 15 15 people who failed treatment or wouldn't go to those individuals you found qualified for release, 16 treatment or something like that. And I think they 16 correct? 17 almost always had multiple offenses. 17 A. That's correct. And you have to remember -- are you 18 There might have been one or two cases where 18 just saying discharge or transitional release? 19 the initial offense was so egregious, that they were 19 Q. I'm talking about discharge. 20 reported. That they were sent for an evaluation, and 20 A. Discharge, well, they have to be in the transitional then a clinician was assigned -- I was not the only 2.1 release program before I will consider them for 2.1 22 person doing these -- to evaluate whether that case 22 discharge because I don't believe in throwing 23 should go forward or not. That's the point where I offenders, many of whom have been institutionalized, 2.3 24 rejected over 50 percent of them. 24 out with no support. So in the transitional release 25 25 Q. Okay. So we don't really have a good sense, then, of program, I don't know how many we have in today, but Page 155 Page 156

it's often like only 14 people in that program. 1 program. 2 Q. So how many people have you recommended for 2 Q. When is the last time you recommended someone for 3 transitional release? 3 transitioning to a lower level of security? 4 A. Well, it's the same question. I don't know exactly 4 A. Oh, I don't know. Certainly, in the last couple of 5 how many I recommended, but the law in Iowa requires 5 years, I have, but I don't know specifically. 6 6 that they have completed an RPP, Relax Prevention Q. When's the last time you recommended someone for 7 Plan, that has been approved by the treatment team. 8 That means the only ones who are eligible are in Phase 8 A. I think you asked me that earlier, and I told you I 9 4 because --9 didn't know. I don't keep a list. 10 10 Q. Going back to your book, Predators, on page 16 you Q. Dr. Salter, you're not answering the question that I'm 11 asking. I'm asking -- well, did you keep a list of 11 write, quote, "In our system of justice, lawyers are 12 the number of cases where you're doing annual for sale." End quote. 12 13 evaluations where you recommended that the person step 13 Do you believe that? Do you still agree 14 down and enter transition? 14 with that statement? 15 15 A. Absolutely. The more money you have, the more lawyers 16 Q. Did you keep a list of the number of cases where you 16 you can hire. 17 17 recommended the person be released? Q. Page 25 and 26 of your book you write that "even when 18 18 people are warned that someone has a past sex offense, 19 Q. So you don't know how many people you've recommended 19 while they still routinely understate the pathology 2.0 20 which they're dealing, niceness and likability for transition, correct? 21 2.1 override a track record of child molestation any day A. That's correct. I was explaining to you that the pool 2.2 22 of candidates is not the entire 138. It's only the of the week." End quote. 23 23 people who have an approved relapse plan in Phase 4. Do you still agree with that statement? 2.4 The number is gonna be relatively small because I'm A. Absolutely. Likability will override other things. 2.4 2.5 not allowed to consider all of the offenders in the 25 Q. Okay. In Chapter 11, that's the chapter in which you Page 157 Page 158 describe what people can do to protect themselves and 1 parent present? 2 their children from sexual abuse, correct? 2 A. I think you should be -- when they're young. 3 A. Well, I don't remember the chapter number, but I'll 3 Obviously, this is not gonna work for teenagers, but I 4 4 encourage parents to be involved in their children's take your word for it. 5 Q. And you provide guidance to people what practical 5 activities. They tend to think that strangers are the 6 steps they can take to be safe, correct? 6 issue, and they aren't the issue. They tend to blankly trust people in certain roles, and they 7 7 A. Yes. 8 shouldn't. Yes, that's my recommendation. Parents 8 Q. And steps that they can take to protect their kids, 9 9 should get involved in their kid's activities. right? 10 10 Q. You recommend against allowing children to go to 11 overnight camp, correct? 11 Q. So you make a number of recommendations there, and let 12 A. Well, I tell them that it's a high-risk situation, and 12 me just list some of them. You describe on page 13 13 224 -- you describe dropping off your kids at little league and watching another mom drop off her kids, and 14 Q. And you recommend monitoring your children's internet 14 15 use, correct? 15 you are appalled. You wrote, quote: 16 A. Oh, especially in their 11 to 14-year-old range. 16 "Is she really going to do it, I 17 Q. You recommend not putting pictures of your children on 17 thought, dropping a nine-year-old off for his 18 your desk at work, correct? 18 first day in the first year of little league? 19 A. Yes, I do. If you deal with the public, that is. 19 Yes. She was going to do it, and she did." 20 Q. You recommend keeping a cell phone in your room at 2.0 21 21 So one of your recommendations is to always be present night, correct? 22 22 A. Yes. for your child's sport's practices or other events, 23 Q. You recommend getting a dog, and you say that, quote, 23 correct? 24 "a poodle works just fine," correct? 2.4 A. Yes. Get involved. 25 A. Yes. A poodle probably would. 25 Q. You shouldn't let your child go to sports without a Page 159 Page 160

40 (Pages 157 to 160)

Q. So in describing -- we talked about some of the 1 attend ongoing classes by -- as I said, I have 2 2 attended Karl Hanson and Helmus, Thornton, and -- I different recommendations you make in Chapter 11 about 3 3 the steps we can take to protect ourselves and our blanked on his name, the psychopathy guy. Harris. 4 4 Q. So it's fair to say that -- I mean, you're a 5 You didn't include anything about the sex 5 clinician. 6 offender registry, correct? 6 You're not a researcher, correct? 7 7 A. No, I didn't. A. Yes. 8 8 Q. And you don't have training in - I mean, you don't do Q. Okay, thank you. 9 Do you have training in statistics? 9 your own statistical analysis. You don't do your own 10 10 A. I did it at Harvard, but I am not a statistician and research. You don't do your own quantitative data 11 do not pretend to be one. 11 analysis, anything like that, right? 12 12 Q. Okay. Do you have training in empirical research? A. Correct. 13 13 A. Again, I did at Harvard, but as I've explained, I am a Q. And you haven't done empirical work in one of these 14 clinician. datasets involving people with sex offenses, correct? 14 15 Q. Right. So that would have been back in the 1970's is 15 A. That's correct. 16 the last time that you had training in statistical or 16 Q. You haven't received any training to do empirical 17 empirical work? 17 research? 18 A. Well, you know, I attended the trainings by Hanson and 18 A. Well, yeah, I did when I was at Dartmouth, but I 19 Thornton and others, and they certainly discuss the 19 haven't done -- with Steve Caris, but I haven't done 20 20 statistical basis of the Static-99R. But in terms of it since then. 21 21 Q. And you haven't published any data based research formal classes outside of at ongoing continual 22 education, I got the formal stuff back when I was in 22 studies? 23 23 A. Well, again, Predators, I did have a chapter on research that I had done on staff predators, but that 2.4 Q. And do you have training in research methodology? 2.4 2.5 A. Again, I took training when I was in school, and I 25 was it. Page 161 Page 162 1 Q. But that was -- you said that was an informal study, 1 testimony by a court? 2 2 A. Well, it's the same thing; I suppose. I said I was 3 A. Well, yes. And it was just basically frequency data 3 excluded from giving testimony on cults by a Wisconsin 4 rather than, you know, anything more complicated 4 court. There was a court in Minnesota that didn't 5 statistically. 5 allow me to testify, but I don't think it was based on 6 Q. Okay. The report you've written cites the work of 6 expert qualifications. It was based on a topic, so 7 7 various scholars, but it doesn't cite any work that far as I know, that they wanted me to testify on. 8 you yourself have published, correct? 8 Q. What was that about? 9 A. As I said, I'm a clinician not a researcher. 9 A. It was so many years ago, I don't remember. But the 10 Q. Let's talk a little bit about the sex offender 10 judge wouldn't allow the topic, and I -- that's 11 registry. You said before you're not an expert on the 11 happened before. There's a judge in Wisconsin that 12 sex offender registry, correct? 12 wouldn't allow anyone to testify on interviewing. The 13 A. That's correct. 13 training, the child advocacy center advocates go 14 Q. You've not done any empirical work on sex offender 14 through to avoid suggestibility, so I remember -- I 15 15 registration? mean, there have been topics that the court wouldn't A. No. 16 16 allow because they were prejudicial, but they have 17 17 Q. You've not written articles or books about sex allowed me to testify on other topics, generally. 18 offender registration? 18 Q. Have you ever -- has a court ever found you not to be 19 A. And I'm not testifying on sex offender registration. credible? 19 20 Q. I believe you testified earlier that you've always 20 A. Oh, there have been. Out of 200 cases, I am aware of been qualified as an expert. That there's not been a 21 2.1 two to three judges that have written negative situation where you've not been qualified as an expert 22 2.2 comments about my testimony, but that's not really 23 when you've been offered as one. Is that accurate? including -- and there had certainly been a couple of 2.3 24 A. As far as I know. 24 SVP judges who didn't agree with me. But it's, you know, as far as I can figure out, the ones who have 25 Q. Okay. Have you ever been excluded from giving 25 Page 163 Page 164

actually criticized me and said I wasn't credible is 1 1 observer. to 2 percent of the cases I've been involved in. And I called it -- I was talking about his 2 2 3 3 Q. You mentioned two to three judges who have written motivations, and I called it an assault. And the 4 negative comments on your testimony. 4 judge criticized me because the assault -- because the 5 bystander had interrupted it. So he hadn't gotten to 5 Can you tell me who those are, what cases 6 6 those were? assault the woman, but he was trying to. And that 7 7 A. Well, no, probably not. I remember the criticism more same judge criticized me because I didn't believe the 8 than where they were. But there was a case on the 8 9 east coast where all the records were sealed. It was 9 He had met a woman in a bar. According to 10 a child sexual abuse case, and I was testifying that 10 her, she didn't know him, and then he had tried -- he 11 the -- the type of interview that was done, that one 11 had raped her. He talked her into going outside, and 12 then he raped her. And she said she didn't know him. was suggestive and the other was not. And the 12 13 The guy claimed that she was his girlfriend, and it particular judge was very angry at the mother, and 13 criticized and found not credible every expert for the was just a misunderstanding. And I called it a 14 14 15 child. And I was among them. I remember that. I 15 stranger rape. And this was in the --16 don't remember. I don't remember what state. I don't 16 Q. What case is this in? It's not helpful to me unless I 17 remember what state that was. Maybe Rhode Island, but 17 know the names of the cases. 18 it was definitely on the east coast. 18 A. I can look for that. I don't know. Q. Are there other courts that have criticized your 19 Q. Well, let's -- are there any other cases where you 19 20 20 remember the name of a court where you were testimony? 2.1 A. Yes, there was. I don't remember where this was, but 21 22 there was a judge in an SVP case who said that -- I 22 A. I don't remember the name of the court. I think at 23 talked about an offender. He did a number of rapes. 23 least -- I am sure that one judge in Wisconsin must 24 have criticized me at some point. But one of them he attacked a seven-month pregnant 24 2.5 woman on a bicycle path, and it was interrupted by an 25 Q. So it's fair to say that some judges have criticized Page 165 Page 166 your testimony? and some significant," correct? 1 2 A. Oh, sure. To the best of my knowledge about 2 2 A. Yes. 3 percent, and I'm not gonna do any better than that if 3 Q. And then the court goes on to say that: I live to be 100. 4 4 "It is difficult to make a determining 5 Q. So let's look at one of those cases. This is -- let 5 ultimate significance, if any, of each mistake or ignored facts on Dr. Salter's final 6 me share my screen here. 6 7 Do you recall testifying in the case of 7 diagnosis. Viewed in totality, however, the 8 United States v. Graham in the United States District 8 court discerned a definite bias in her overall 9 Court the District of Massachusetts? 9 analysis. This troubling bias detracted from 10 A. That's the one I was talking about where he accused me 10 her credibility as a witness for the 11 of calling it an assault when it was interrupted, and 11 Government." Correct? 12 he accused me of not -- eventually, not believing the 12 13 offender. 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. So let's look here of what the court says about you. 14 Q. And the court further finds that you had a previous 15 The court says --15 position to a particular diagnosis. That your findings were against the weight of the evidence in 16 A. That's what I just said. 16 17 17 Q. Right. I understand. I'm just wanting to review what the record, and that you appeared unwilling to credit 18 the court's findings were about you. So on page 10 18 evidence weighing against the diagnosis you made. 19 here says, after weighing both your testimony and the 19 Correct? 2.0 content of the report, "this court finds that 20 A. Yes. 2.1 Dr. Salter was not a credible witness." Correct? 21 Q. So those were the criticisms the court had of you in 22 A. Yes. 22 that particular case? 23 Q. And then the court goes on to say, "First, it is worth 23 A. Yes. That's correct. Q. Let's look at another one. Can you see this? This is 24 noting that Dr. Salter's report and testimony contain 24 25 a number of factual inaccuracies, many insignificant 25 Supreme (sic) Court of New Jersey? Page 167 Page 168

42 (Pages 165 to 168)

| 1 | MS. AUKERMAN: I'm sorry that last one was | 1 | Q. And court quote the court found you were, quote, |
|--|---|--|--|
| 2 | Exhibit 13, and this is now Exhibit 14. | 2 | "clearly not credible," end quote, in attempting to |
| 3 | (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Nos. 13 and 14 were | 3 | defend the interviewing technique used, correct? |
| 4 | marked.) | 4 | A. Yes. And they were and I still stand by that |
| 5 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: | 5 | testimony. |
| 6 | Q. This is an unpublished case out of the Superior Court | 6 | Q. Okay. Then here's another one. This is I'll make |
| 7 | of New Jersey, K.M. v. S.M.M. | 7 | this Exhibit 15. |
| 8 | Do you recall testifying in this case? | 8 | (Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 15 was marked.) |
| 9 | A. Actually, I don't. But, I mean, assuming I do, if I | 9 | BY MS. AUKERMAN: |
| 10 | was obviously, I must have, but I don't remember | 10 | Q. This is State v. Tjernagel from the Iowa Court of |
| 11 | this case. | 11 | Appeals, 2017. |
| 12 | Q. Okay. | 12 | A. Sure. |
| 13 | A. I don't know if this was the one I talked about or | 13 | Q. And this appears to be an appeal reversing a |
| 14 | not. | 14 | conviction for a sexual offense, and you testified in |
| 15 | Q. This may be the one. It sounds similar to like the | 15 | that case in that trial court, correct? |
| 16 | one you were describing before. | 16 | A. Yes, I did. |
| 17 | A. Yes. | 17 | Q. And on page 4 here I think I already said this, but |
| 18 | Q. This has to do with testimony regarding the mother had | 18 | this is Exhibit 15. |
| 19 | made sexual abuse allegations against the father, and | 19 | On page 4 here the court says that you |
| 20 | that's the one with the ruling of the trial court? | 20 | impermissibly vouched for the credibility of the child |
| 21 | A. Yes. That's the one I was talking about. | 21 | victim, correct? |
| 22 | Q. And here, you were testifying about interviewing | 22 | A. Yes. That was the court's complaint. |
| 23 | techniques of the person who interviewed the children, | 23 | Q. And the court found that your statements went too far |
| 24 | correct? | 24 | when you implied that the child was telling the truth |
| | | 1 | about the alleged abuse, correct? |
| 25 | A. Yes. | 25 | about the alleged abuse, correct? |
| | Page 169 | | Page 170 |
| | | | |
| 1 | A Vac Although Lean't nomember Vou brown Lean't | 1 1 | A Voola And I potriolly think that they were might about |
| 1 | A. Yes. Although, I can't remember. You know, I can't | 1 | A. Yeah. And I actually think that they were right about |
| 2 | remember how it was they thought that I implied that | 2 | that. |
| 2 | remember how it was they thought that I implied that the child was credible, but they did find that. | 2 3 | that. Q. I mean, you've done a lot of these hearings, but you |
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you declined to consider the Static-99 score in 1 your evaluation was based on information that the 2 assessing Mr. Schuman, and one of the reasons that you 2 court does not find it is reliable, correct? 3 A. Right. The court didn't -- wouldn't admit any of the 3 gave is that the Static-99 measures recidivism and not 4 reoffending, correct? 4 polygraph or the plethysmograph or the Abel screen 5 A. Well, I think the main reason I gave -- yes. I did 5 information. give that reason, but also that it was insensitive to 6 6 Q. Okay. Give me just a minute. So just to go back 7 7 quickly to the evaluations that you've done. You treatment. 8 8 don't recall what -- you don't recall what your income Q. Okay. And then on page 19, the court noted that 9 recidivism as a proxy for reoffending was part of the 9 is for expert testimony, correct? 1.0 initial decision to commit Mr. Schuman and to at least 10 **A.** Well, not testimony outside the civil commitment 11 as valid to consider it now. 11 arena. I have records on the Iowa contract. 12 So the court rejected in Schuman the 12 MS. AUKERMAN: Okay. I think that I don't 13 13 argument that you're making here about not using the have any further questions. 14 Static-99 or not considering the Static-99, correct? 14 Eric, do you have questions? 15 15 MR. JAMISON: Yeah. I just had a couple 16 Q. Okay. And on page 20 on whether Mr. Schuman had a 16 that I think will be really quick. 17 mental abnormality, the court stated that it was not 17 **EXAMINATION** 18 convinced that your judgment on that topic are sound, 18 BY MR. JAMISON: Q. First, at some point we were talking about Dr. Hanson 19 19 20 and Dr. -- "Letourneau," I believe is how it's 2.0 A. Wait a minute. I'm looking for that. 2.1 Q. It's the very bottom line here that I've got the 21 pronounced? 22 22 A. Yes. A. Yeah, he didn't agree with me. He thought that Q. And you had talked about whether or not they're top 23 23 authorities in their field? 2.4 Schuman had reduced his mental abnormality. 2.4 2.5 Q. Okay. And finally on page 22, the court found that 2.5 A. Yes. Page 173 Page 174 1 Q. I believe your answer was yes to both of those 1 children and adults. And by claiming that the figures 2 2 on Static-99 measure reoffending, they collapse as In what field are they top authorities in? 3 3 justice gaps as though it doesn't exist. And it is in 4 A. Well, recidivism, recidivism of sex offenders, 4 the service of claiming that people are overreacting 5 particularly Static-99R. 5 to sex offenders, and that sex offenders are really 6 Q. Okay. And is recidivism the same thing as 6 that dangerous, and they rarely reoffend, yada, yada, 7 reoffending? 7 yada. That's my concern. 8 My concern is that good researchers are A. No. That's my complaint, is that the recidivism 8 9 figures don't take into account the fact that only a 9 putting out things that they either know aren't true 10 small minority of offenses are actually reported. The 10 or should know aren't true in the service of trying to 11 chances of getting convicted for a sexual event 11 get rid of things like the registry or sexually 12 compared to the amount of offending out there is about 12 violent predator commitments itself. 13 1 to 2 percent. 13 Q. And you also - throughout your course of your 14 My complaint, ironically given the questions 14 deposition, we talked about, I think, in Iowa one of 15 15 today, is bias. That there is a large movement today the requirements for civil commitment is there's a to underestimate the risk that sex offenders pose, and 16 16 mental abnormality? 17 17 that data are getting distorted in service of what is A. Yes. 18 ultimately a political agenda. And that the 18 Q. What is a mental abnormality? 19 problem -- the reason this is an important issue to me 19 A. Well, it's more than that. It's a mental abnormality 20 is because it orients policy away from reducing the 20 that predisposes them to commit sexual offending, and generally, people go by DSM-V to determine what is and 2.1 justice gap. 2.1 22 We need to find ways to make the court 22 isn't a mental abnormality. 23 experience easier for victims, so that more victims Now, in Iowa -- and probably in every state 2.3 24 will disclose. It is not acceptable to have a 24 that has these laws -- has a theory it would apply 25 25 because it predisposes people to commit sexual 15 percent disclosure rate of sexual offenses for Page 175 Page 176

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| 1 | offenses. Sexual sadism would apply. Antisocial | 1 STATE OF MICHIGAN) |
| 2 | |) ss: |
| | personality disorder is accepted in Iowa, but I've | 2 COUNTY OF OAKLAND) |
| 3 | never seen a case where depression, for example, was | 3 |
| 4 | accepted. | 4 I, Sandra Apley, Certified Shorthand |
| 5 | Psychosis is rarely accepted unless the | 5 Reporter, a Notary Public acting for the County of |
| 6 | person has, for example, hallucinations that tell them | Oakland, State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the |
| 7 | to offend unless they can be specifically tied to | 7 testimony of ANNA C. SALTER, Ph.D., whose attached |
| 8 | offending. But most psychotic you know, a | 8 deposition consisting of 177 pages, was taken before |
| 9 | diagnosis of schizophrenia wouldn't predispose them to | 9 me in the above-entitled matter and was by me duly 10 sworn at the aforementioned time and place; that the |
| 10 | commit sexual offenses. So it has to be a diagnosis, | 10 sworn at the arorementioned time and place, that the 11 testimony was stenographically recorded in the |
| 11 | but it has to be one that's tied to sexual offending. | 12 presence of said witness and afterwards transcribed by |
| 12 | MR. JAMISON: All right. I think that's all | computer under my personal supervision; and that the |
| 13 | I have. Thank you. | 14 said deposition is a full, true, and correct |
| 14 | MS. AUKERMAN: We can go off the record. | 15 transcript of the testimony given by the witness. |
| 15 | (At 3:21 p.m., the deposition concluded.) | 16 I further certify that I am not connected by |
| 16 | // | 17 blood or marriage with any of the parties or their |
| 17 | // | 18 attorneys, and that I am not an employee of either of |
| 18 | | 19 them, nor financially interested in the action. |
| 19 | | 20 21 |
| 20 | | 22 ANDRES SUL |
| 21 | | Sandra Apley, CSR-8838 |
| 22 | | 23 Notary Public |
| | | Oakland County, Michigan |
| 23 | | 24 Signed: 06/12/2023 |
| 24 | | My commission expires: 06/08/2029 |
| 25 | | 25 |
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| 38 3:11 | 7,875 80:2 | | |
| | ,5:5:5: | | |